

Weather

Misty today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 66.3 and the minimum 41.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 61.5 and 39.7.

THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

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A Live Newspaper Devoted
to Progress in China

大正四年第三回新編物語

10 CENTS

FATE OF THE KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE REMAINS MYSTERY

Former Emperor Is Now Known To Be In Holland

FUTURE DOUBTFUL

Netherlands Reported To Be Undecided What To Do With Him

SON IS WITH HIM?

Other Reports Crown Prince Has Been Killed By Own Men

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 14.—From Amsterdam. The reports in circulation concerning the place of residence of the ex-Kronprinz are contradictory and cannot be verified. After statements that he had been assassinated, it is now claimed in some quarters that he has taken refuge in Switzerland while other reports say that he has arrived in Holland. The latest report is that he has crossed the Dutch frontier and is now with the Kaiser.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 11.—It is officially announced that ex-Emperor William has arrived in Holland. Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have proceeded to Maastricht to discuss provisional arrangements for his stay pending a final decision on the subject.

Amsterdam, November 11.—There are conflicting reports regarding the ex-Kaiser. One says that he, the Crown Prince and Marshal von Hindenburg are lodged in a train near the station of Eysden, with blinds drawn, awaiting the decision of the Dutch Government. It is reported that the Kaiser at first attempted to reach the British lines with a view to surrendering but was prevented from doing so by revolutionary troops. Another report states that the Kaiser crossed the Dutch frontier in an automobile and was held up by Dutch guards pending instructions from the Hague. Arrives At Maarn

Amsterdam, November 12.—The ex-Kaiser has arrived at Maarn and is proceeding to Amerongen Castle, where he will stay as the guest of Count Bentinck.

The Handelsblad reports that several thousand German soldiers at Beverloo camp in Belgium raised the red flag and attacked another force which was pro-Kaiser. The latter was defeated and fled with its arms and artillery to the Dutch frontier, where it was subsequently disarmed.

Serious disorders have broken out among the German garrison at Antwerp.

Two trains brought the ex-Kaiser's party to Holland. The second contained, among other things, ten automobiles.

Kaiser Urged Not To Run

The Tyd learns from a reliable source that the Kaiser resolved on flight after he heard the terms of the armistice read at the German headquarters. He bitterly reproached the Supreme Command that he had been misled. One general advised flight as being unworthy of the Kaiser, but the latter paid no heed. Hindenburg designated General von Falkenhayn to accompany the Kaiser. Up to the present the Dutch authorities have not asked the Kaiser for his parole.

Crown Prince Shot?

Amsterdam, November 12.—The Vaderland says that the Crown Prince was shot in an affray with German guards when he was endeavoring to cross the Dutch frontier on Sunday.

London, November 14.—The fate of the Kronprinz is still a mystery. A telegram now states that he arrived at Eysden on Tuesday and was conveyed to Maastricht to the residence of the Governor of Limburg.

Berlin Government Mixed

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 14.—From Berlin. The only news being re-

(Continued on Page 8)

Peking Government Adds G.\$50,000 To Drive Fund, Doubling China's Quota

Subscriptions Yesterday Bore Figures To Nearly \$700,000, With Three Campaign Days Left; Benefit Entertainment Planned

Fifty thousand gold dollars voted by the Peking Central Government and \$2,391.65 in subscriptions and pledges in Shanghai boosted the United War Work Campaign total to \$670,220.25 yesterday, doubling the amount allotted to China by the New York Committee. With three days remaining for the campaign the committee hopes that a million dollars will be subscribed in China. Many provincial assemblies are expected to take action today while returns from all overports have not been received here.

The Shanghai total will be increased this afternoon at a mass meeting of Chinese to be held at Town Hall. The meeting will start at 4:30 o'clock and will be followed by a lantern parade.

Mr. Chu Pao-san is to preside and the principal speakers will be Mr. Thomas Sammons, United States Consul-General, and Mr. David Z. T. Yul. The parade will form at Thibet Road near the New World and the marchers will move down Foochow Road, Honan Road, Avenue Edward VII to the Great World thence to the Chinese City.

Baden-Powell Boy Scouts will form at committee headquarters, 26 Nanking Road, this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock and march to the Race Course where they will distribute literature advertising the campaign.

A benefit entertainment and moving picture show will be held at the Olympia Theater Wednesday night. Local talent will figure in the vaudeville program and films released by the United States Committee on

ALLIED TROOPS PREPARE FOR ADVANCE ON RHINE

German Withdrawal Is Proceeding In Orderly Fashion With Bands Playing

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

Our troops are busily preparing for the advance towards the Rhine, which is expected to begin within a few days. The German withdrawal generally is proceeding in an orderly fashion, many of the regiments marching back with their bands playing.

A German official communiqué states that Marshal von Hindenburg has issued a message to the German armies announcing that he remains in command with view to leading the troops home in order and discipline and he expects officers and men to continue to do their duty.

A large number of the German soldiers are relating the story of the heroism displayed by a Tommy of the 34th Division. Prussian troops, after being repeatedly mown down in recent fighting, surrounded a British machine-gun post. A Prussian officer advanced under a white flag and was amazed to find a solitary British wounded lad alive, who, though prostrated, was receiving kind treatment if he suffered. He told the Prussian to retire if he valued his life as he meant to die with his comrades. The officer retired and the fusillade again commenced until the lad's machine-gun was silenced. The Germans were profoundly impressed by this magnificent heroism.

Paris, November 13.—A French official wireless message informs Germany that the only permissible negotiations between the armies are those dealing with timed mines and other hurtful contrivances and the permanent International Armistice Committee shortly meeting at Spa.

Spa, with all other questions, regarding which the Allied armies are forbidden to engage in pourparlers.

LONDON GIVES OUT LOSS OF WARSHIP IN 1914

Audacious Was Torpedoed Off Irish Coast Two Months After War's Start

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 13.—The Admiralty announces that the British warship Audacious sank after striking a mine off the north Irish coast on October 27, 1914. The news was not issued previously owing to a request of the Commander-in-Chief of the grand fleet.

LLOYD-GEORGE GIVES RECONSTRUCTION POLICY

Program Of Social And Political Reforms Sketched By Premier

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 12.—At a meeting of two hundred leading Coalition and Liberal Peers and Members of the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George gave an outline of the Government's policy of reconstruction and of its attitude towards the League of Nations, the fiscal question and Home Rule for Ireland. The meeting unanimously pledged support to Mr. Lloyd George and the Coalition Government during the period of reconstruction. The Premier received a remarkable ovation.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing his speech at the meeting of Liberals today, said: "Our victory must be utilized as an impetus for reform. A great housing program is necessary, hours of labor must be reduced, a minimum wage introduced and production increased through land reform."

The Prime Minister foreshadowed large developments with regard to transport. He said there was value in the prevailing revolutionary spirit if it was wisely directed. It must be combated by national unity, co-operation and sacrifice. He feared neither revolution nor Bolshevism but reaction and dissension. Merely party considerations were unseemly. He wanted a united Government representing all parties.

As regards free trade, he did not propose to go so far as the resolutions passed at the Paris Conference. The third of President Wilson's fourteen points prevented any idea after the war of an economic war. Irish Home Rule was essential but there must be no coercion of Northeast Ulster. He concluded by saying that the watchword of the Government was "progress." He must have the support of Liberals.

PEACE DOESN'T AFFECT FRENCH VICTORY LOAN

Bonds Still Being Bought, With Subscriptions Up To Frs. 36,986,400

The sum of 36,986,400 francs has been subscribed to the French Victory Loan at Shanghai. Of this amount, 2,897,000 francs were subscribed by Chinese. The detailed figures at the various banks at the closing hour yesterday were:

Francs

Banque de l'Indo-Chine... 24,659,600

Banque Industrielle de Chine... 6,727,00

Banque Russo-Asiatique... 4,322,00

Hankow and Shanghai Bank... 1,154,80

Banque de Chine... 128,00

Total... 36,986,400

PEOPLE OF BRUSSELS RISE AGAINST GERMANS

Officers Are Reported To Be Fleeing From City In Motor Cars

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 13.—The Telegraph states that German airmen from Brussels, who landed at Roermond, declare that the people have risen against the Germans and that German officers are fleeing in motor cars.

GERMAN PRISONERS CARRYING MACHINE GUNS AND ALLIED WOUNDED



PRISONERS CARRYING WOUNDED AND MACHINE GUNS. (REUTERS OFFICIAL PHOTO)

These Germans, captured by the British in their recent attack south of Arras, had the "pleasure" of carrying their own machine-guns back with them to the British camp. They also were made to carry back wounded Tommies to the dressing stations.

GENERAL STRIKE BEGUN THROUGH SWITZERLAND

Government Offers To Withdraw Troops And Make Concessions To Workers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berne, November 12.—There is considerable labor unrest of a revolutionary character throughout Switzerland and strong hostility to members aiming at the preservation of order. The Federal Council announces its intention to call up additional troops and will resist any revolutionary movement for reform, which it is prepared to introduce voluntarily.

Berne, later.—A general strike has begun everywhere without disorders. Troops have been called out. Postal, telegraph and customs officials are not striking at present though they are prepared to support the workmen's demands, which include the speedy re-election of the National Council on a proportional basis, the re-election of the Federal Council according to the strength of parties, the revision of the constitution, the extension of popular rights, and the covering of the war debt by taxation of big incomes.

In the Federal Chamber the President discussed the demands of the leaders of the disruptive movement, whose headquarters are at Oet. He reiterated the Federal Council's intention immediately to institute reforms.

The Government has expelled across the frontier a Bolshevik mission which the leaders at Oet wanted to be officially recognised.

Zurich, November 13.—The Government is holding a conference with the strikers and offers to withdraw the troops if the strike is stopped.

RUMANIA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

Object Is To Secure Disarming Of Von Mackensen's Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 12.—The Frankfurter Zeitung announces that Rumania has declared war against Germany. This apparently is a measure undertaken for the purpose of securing a disarmament of General Mackensen's army of occupation.

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Million People Take Part In London Demonstrations

Thrilling Scenes In Trafalgar Square Where 100,000 Sing And Dance For Joy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—There was an orgy of rejoicing in London yesterday evening.

A hundred thousand people filled Trafalgar Square, singing, dancing, waving flags and discharging fireworks. Officers mounted the lions at the base of Nelson's Column and fired Vesey Lights while German guns were hauled from the Mall and their wooden wheels thrown on a bonfire. Others were dragged in a triumphant procession through the streets.

Similar scenes were witnessed in all the West End thoroughfares, which were impassable for vehicles. The feature of the demonstrations, in which it is estimated a million people participated, was the absence of drunkenness and the general good humor.

Navy's Spectacular Demonstration

London, November 13.—A marvellous night scene was witnessed off the Scottish Coast when the Grand Fleet celebrated the signing of the armistice. A thirty-mile line of warships of every description was simultaneously illuminated. Myriads of sirens were blown, creating all awesome sound, while hundreds of searchlights played fantastically and fireworks and star-shells lighted up the scene.

The celebrations, after lasting for some hours, ceased as suddenly as they began.

Their Majesties the King and Queen today toured the east end of London where they were greeted with deafening cheers by huge crowds, including thousands of children.

Impressive Church Service

London, November 12.—An impressive national thanksgiving service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral at noon today, attended by Their Majesties, the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family, Cabinet Ministers, Allied and neutral diplomats and representatives of the Dominions and India and the forces, also General Townsend. The Prince and the Archbishop of York officiated. Dense crowds cheered Their Majesties on route.

On the occasion of the conclusion of the armistice, King George telegraphed congratulations to the King of the Belgians, Monsieur Polinac, the Mikado, President Wilson, the Kings of Italy, Servia, Rumania, Greece and Siam, the Sultan of Egypt, and the Presidents of Portugal, China, Brazil and Cuba.

Great Scenes At Night

London, November 12.—A persistent drizzle this afternoon, which continued in the evening, in no way damped the ardor of the crowds rejoicing in the streets. Lights turned on at central points, notably in the West End outside theaters and music halls, stimulated the gaiety of the people, who were able for the first time in years to see each other's faces in the streets by artificial light. All entertainments were packed, the audiences constantly interrupting the performances by rising and singing the national anthem. Messages from Cabinet Ministers and other prominent personages which were thrown on screens were cheered frantically.

The exciting scenes during the day at Buckingham Palace were surpassed in the evening, when the slogan, "We want King George," from thousands of enthusiasts was again sounded, compelling Their Majesties again to appear on a balcony and acknowledge the roar of greetings which swelled louder when the King called for cheers for the army, navy and air force.

London Hears Paris Noise By Phone

London, November 11.—The signing of the armistice is being celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm in Paris. The streets are festooned and church bells were rung and salvos fired. Great processions were formed in the streets, waving flags and singing the anthems of the Allies. All public buildings are illuminated tonight.

The noise of the celebrations can be heard in London over the telephone.

Paris, November 12.—There were unforgettable scenes in the Chamber of Deputies when M. Clemenceau read the terms of the armistice. The Premier's speech was punctuated by the firing of guns and cheers of the Deputies and frantic applause from the public galleries. After reading the terms in a voice broken with emotion, the Premier greeted France, Alsace-Lorraine, the fallen and the army. The whole Chamber then rose and thundered out the Marsellaise. The Deputies were almost delirious with joy, and tears were in all eyes.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokyo, November 14.—The Minister of War and the Minister of the Navy have cabled congratulations on the Allies' great victory to the Ministers of War and Navy of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States.

King George To Navy

Hongkong, November 14.—The following message from His Majesty the King has been telegraphed by the Admiralty to the Commodore at Hongkong:

"Now that the last and most formidable of our enemies has acknowledged the triumph of the Allied armies on behalf of right and justice, I wish to express my praise and thankfulness to the officers and men of the Royal Navy and Marines, with their comrades of the fleet auxiliaries and Mercantile Marine, who for more than four years have kept open the seas, protected our shores and given us safety ever since that fateful 4th of August, 1914. I have remained

ANOTHER WAR CREDIT ASKED IN COMMONS

Part Of £700,000,000 Needed May Be Used For Demobilisation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 12.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moving a vote of credit of £700,000,000, said that the expected expenditure would be less but if this was the end of the war some expenses for demobilisation must be paid out of this vote. He also pointed out that greater expenditure might be necessary in order to bring food supplies to Europe. For 202 days to October 19, our average daily expenditure in the war had been £6,685,000.

On October 19, loans to the Allies amounted to £1,465,000,000 while loans to the Dominions amounted to £218,000,000. Altogether £568,000,000 had been lent to Russia, £425,000,000 to France, £345,000,000 to Italy and Japanese Staff Quarries, where they were ceremoniously received by General Ota and the Allied Commanders.

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WAR PARTICIPATION NOW NATIONAL DEFENSE

Bureau's Name Easily Changed And Tuan Still Has His Soft Job

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, November 15.—It is reported that the War Participation Bureau is changing its name and will be known hereafter as the Bureau of National Defense, thus enabling General Tuan Chi-jui to retain the sinecure and continue his activities, which in the past have been marked by the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement and the enterprises of Hsu Shu-cheng. Though there is no longer any raison d'être for the continuation of the bureau in any form, this stronghold of the militarists will apparently not be abolished.

Karl's Abdication Learned Officially

Austrian Emperor Says He Does Not Want To Hinder People's Development

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, November 13.—An official despatch from Vienna says that Emperor Karl has abdicated.

Copenhagen, November 12.—It is reported from Vienna that Emperor Karl says he abdicates in order "not to hinder the free development of his peoples."

Amsterdam, November 12.—A message from Vienna states that in a proclamation, Emperor Karl says that he abdicates in order "not to hinder the free development of his peoples."

Mr. Waldorf Astor, Secretary of Food Ministry, said that the danger of the American Meat Trust was far more serious than was realized. There was danger to all importing countries. The Trust had branches in the Argentine, Australia and New Zealand and controlled fifty percent of the available importable world's supplies of meat. There was going to be a real meat shortage in Europe, but he believed that the Inter-Allied Food Council would be stronger than the Meat Trust and would be able to dictate to it.

DELEGATE FROM INDIA WILL GO TO ENGLAND

Sir Satyendra Sinha To Attend Imperial War Cabinet Discussions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 12.—Sir Satyendra Sinha, member of the Vice-roy's Executive Council, is coming from India to attend the Imperial War Cabinet discussions preparatory to the peace conference.

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Mm. Les Ronds de Cuir

The Cercle Sportif Français has added a splendidly equipped theater to its many attractions and on Monday evening next will present a screamingly funny comedy entitled "Mm. Les Ronds de Cuir."

The dress rehearsal took place last night and it is confidently thought a big success may be confidently anticipated. With M. P. Le Bris in charge of the stage management and in the cast as well, supported by Messrs. Fredet, Roy and Buy—all old favorites—an enjoyable evening is in store for the many who are sure to turn up.

Brother Of Kaiser Is 'For Revolution'

Prince Henry Of Prussia Found In Castle By Patrol Of Soldiers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, November 14.—A patrol has found Prince Henry of Prussia at a castle at Eckernförde in Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderborg-Glücksburg. Prince Henry of Prussia declared his adhesion to the Revolution.

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'Little Mermaid' Tonight

The second performance of "The Little Mermaid," the pretty lyric fairy-tale which scored so well with the Lyceum audience Thursday night, will be given this evening. The curtain is at 9:15 sharp.

Busy Three Days Planned For Victory Celebrations

Three Processions, Military Parade And Children's Entertainments To Be Features Of Local Demonstration

Three eventful days are promised for the official Victory celebrations to take place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week, according to further details announced by the Allied Executive Committee appointed Thursday to arrange the program. The schedule as outlined will include the following:

A religious service will be held either in the open air or in the Town Hall at noon on Thursday.

On Thursday afternoon entertainments will be arranged for children, either indoors or outdoors according to weather conditions. Such entertainments will probably take the form of cinema shows if indoors, or sports if outdoors.

On Thursday evening a torchlight procession will take place. The procession will probably start at the Race Course, pass down Nanking Road to the Bund, through Frenchtown, and back to the Race Course, concluding with a fireworks display.

On Friday afternoon a civilian procession, further particulars of which will be notified later, will take place over the same route.

On Saturday, probably in the morning, a military parade of all Allied troops, police forces, etc. in Shanghai, will be held on the Race Course.

Flags will be displayed on all three days on all Allied premises and there will be illuminations at night.

The S.V.C. Artillery will fire a salute each day at noon.

The program as thus far announced is to a certain extent tentative and further details will be discussed this

WOULD FOSTER SPIRIT OF MEN IN SERVICE

BELGIAN OFFICIAL SPEAKS TO AID WAR CHARITIES

Mr. Destree Makes Eloquent Talk Before Large Audience Among War Veterans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 13.—The War Office announces that a conference of representatives of the Admiralty, the War Office, Air Ministry and all the Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, South African, Indian and Imperial Expeditionary Forces appointed a committee, with General Sir Ian Hamilton as Chairman, to report on the best method of fostering the spirit of comradeship and mutual help among all serving in the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force; also a committee with Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as Chairman to consider the promotion of comradeship throughout the Empire among all serving in the present war. The latter committee consists of two members of the Imperial Forces and five members, representing India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

An eloquent and telling statement of Belgium's rights to a full reparation from Germany for the destruction suffered in the war and to a full voice among the nations was made before an audience of fully 200 in the Cercle Sportif's new entertainment hall yesterday afternoon by Mr. Jules Destree, former Belgian Minister to Petrograd and member of the Belgian Parliament from the district of Charleroi.

Mr. Destree spoke for the benefit of Belgian war charities.

He was introduced by Consul-General Wilden and was followed by Mr. D. Siffert, Belgian Consul-General, who in a brief speech thanked the audience for the enthusiastic reception given the lecturer.

Mr. and Mrs. Destree sail for Marseilles on the Paul Lecat tomorrow on their way home.

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Flurry Of Old Regime Is Seen In Vladivostok

Imperial Double Eagle Replaced On Ball Of Nieuvelsky Shaft With Pro-Bolshevik Ceremonies

By Olive Gilbreath

Special Correspondent to The China Press

Vladivostok, November 5.—One chooses to regard it, on November fourth in Vladivostok, occurred a minor demonstration of monarchial tendency. In Petrograd and Moscow, as soon as the first killings of the Revolution were over and the days began to dawn a bit sky-high or horseback, for the Bolsheviks, these industrious masters of Russia's future started obliterating signs of the old regime. This meant, largely, removing the imperial double eagles clamped on gates, windows, post boxes and railway trains. The wooden eagles were burned at street corners with jokes from the spectators as to the smell of burning autocracy and humor of such order; the metal ones were scrapped. Only a high school graduating class could comprehend the momentousness attaching in the Russian mind to the elimination of the old insignia and the choosing of the colors of the new emblem.

In the most anxious days of the summer in Siberia, when the country swung between Bolshevism and some form of sane government, the new government—nebulous and uncertain at best—swept the whole of their first night over the colors. Green and white or yellow and white? Only graduating class would understand the imperative, herculean task. An equal ardor inspired the Bolsheviks in losing all traces of the old emblems, and the idea of wiping the slate clean of the old regime spread over Russian territory.

In Peking, the great iron gates that guard the Russian legation were stripped by neccessary order of the Russian minister, not prone against fears at the sight of the disappearance of the clawing old birds at the tall-capped Cossacks. Vladivostok kept a few of the fierce-beaked twins in obscure corners of shop windows and the backs of railway engines but the more conspicuous departed for the eye of good eagles. Among these was a great gold emblem which perched on a ball at the top of Admiral Nieuvelsky's shaft in a small garden square hanging above the bay near the Tennis Club. He was entirely too sure and too arrogant. The Bolsheviks dislodged him one fine morning in the spring and dispensed with his services, leaving the shaft stunted and somehow one foot—it stultified. The sight of the dumpy, unspiring ball always offended the eye and it must have wrung many a private and political heart.

But yesterday the old eagle soared again, with priests, chorus, sailors, guns, smart grey-whiskered generals, ikons and banners in attendance. Again he clutched the golden ball at the top of a shaft which celebrated a hero of the old regime and pointed his beak imperiously at the ancestorless *hos pollis* with their clumsy bodies and clumsy boots and their perplexed faces as they pour along the Svetlanskaya. His glorious ascent was due to the non-Socialist parties in Vladivostok, supported by the church and financed by a rich tea-merchant of the port, and was made amid speeches by the clergy with a band playing. A few Cossacks patrolled the street, there was a handful of militia and several lines of sailors who, like good chameleons, were marching three months ago in the funeral of the Red Guard; and the Russian torpedo boats in the harbor—hung and strung with flags as if for an emperor's birthday—fired a salute.

Against the gray autumn day, the ikons and banners, borne above the heads by the devoted the purple velvet head-dresses of the clergy and their green and gold broacades formed a picture certainly of the old reg'me, seldom now to be seen in Russia. To the eye accustomed to the collarless unwashed Bolsheviks who sunned themselves in this same garden not more than four months ago, the group of officers at the foot of the shaft were more amazing than the sight of a bomb—long grey coats

the hills and filling the warehouses in every nook of the city?

But who may give authority for the survey of the warehouses, especially of the private ones, a matter involving not millions but billions of trade? Whoever can exercise that power has a strong spoke in his wheel for authoritative governing of Siberia. And thus the struggle between the central and the state governments shapes here about the economic question, with the question of the warehouses as one of the tests. And thus it is that neither party wishes to risk alienating support of any third faction and it comes about that in the face of Socialism, the conservatives make this reactionary demonstration. While factions quarrel among themselves, the imperial eagle takes flight and poises gain on his golden ball.

FAR-OFF SZECHUEN CELEBRATING, TOO

Chengtu Community Gathers
After Victories On West
Front Late In October

China Press Correspondence

Chengtu, Szechuan, Oct. 28.—The Chengtu community had their first gathering lately. The first was to celebrate the Allied victories in Europe and the second a concert to raise funds for the Red Cross. Both were very largely attended. At the latter, Bishop Casella of the C. I. M. made the appeal. Mr. Bodard, the general French Consul followed him in a eulogy of what the British soldier was doing in France. Bedouin One of the popular songs of the evening was a comic ode to the Kaiser. It hit off exactly the spirit of jubilation that all felt over recent victories.

One of our Canadian missionaries had a bad mauling the other day by an irate Chinese. Entering the city gate with a friend a young man pushing past deliberately dealt him a blow in the ribs with his elbow. On being remonstrated with he added rude in-

sult to injury. While the police were being called he proceeded to give blow after blow with his fists. The missionary turned to the soldiers at the gate who refused to interfere. A coal carrier appearing he seized several "chunks" out of his baskets and began throwing them after him as he sought refuge. Then only did the soldiers intervene. When the police came at last they arrested the offender but all that was done was to force him to apologize and *kowtow* nine times.

We hear a new Civil Governor is coming called Yang Chlang-pel. But so many things are reported that we do not believe them until they actually occur. General Hsiung Keh-wu so far has not returned. Perhaps he is out raking in more dollars in the country. Popular reports allege he has made four million dollars up-to-date. Tang Chi-yao is said to have received 400,000 Taels at Chungking, with promise of more in the future. He remains the head of the military in Kweichow, Yunnan and Szechuan and Hsiung Keh-wu is Chief Com-

mander here.

The easiest test for their detection is in the 5th, and last character (from left) the horizontal stroke at bottom of which is much shorter in the forgery than in the genuine stamp. In the latter this stroke is 3½ millimeters long, while in the forgeries it is only 2 mm long.

There are other tests, but this is the most simple.

Usually these forgeries are offered on what seem to be original Chinese envelopes with a red band horizontally through the center, being addressed in Chinese. The forged post cancellation also appears on the back of the envelope.

They are also offered on parts of covers.

Forgeries have been seen on all the values then issued at Foochow, and always on genuine stamps.

FORGED FOOCHOW STAMPS

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Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL much regret that for the first time for a hundred years war conditions prevent many of their products being shipped to China. They much appreciate the letters they are receiving, and in reply would state that it is fully recognised here that under the circumstances of life in China the absence of English delicacies and foods is a very real hardship.

Messrs. CROSE & BLACKWELL will take care that not a day shall be lost in forwarding supplies when a return to more normal conditions permits. In the meantime they trust that those who have been accustomed to rely on their products will be good enough to accept this explanation.

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Feking Government Climbs Upon Allies' Bandwagon

Convinced At Last Germany Cannot Win; Allies And Japan Drifting Apart?

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, Nov. 11.—Two somewhat striking tendencies have been noticed in Peking during the past fortnight or so; first, the growing disposition of the higher Chinese authorities to fall in with Allied suggestions; and second, a growing aloofness between Japan and other Allies and even between Japan and China.

The first tendency has not been difficult to understand. German propaganda and the financial relations of many Chinese with German interests were responsible for the fact that amongst the higher Chinese official class there was an intense belief in the ultimate victory of Germany. This belief has remained unshaken for four years. Not until Bulgaria sought and obtained a separate peace did it begin to weaken, and even then Chinese men of standing were assured that Bulgaria had been a weakness to the Central Powers rather than otherwise, and that her defection would as a matter of fact enable the Central Powers to reconstruct to advantage their line of defense and so maintain the fight still longer.

Then came the defection of Turkey, and the same argument was widely disseminated through Chinese official circles, the great mass of which had never seen a map of Europe of more accuracy than that of Hekataeus, 500 B.C. Turkey was described as an ally whose geographical position had made her a very serious drain on Austro-German resources to defend, but the obligations of an ally had left the two Central Powers no alternative but to maintain her defense. Nothing was said, of course, about the fact that it was from Turkey that vast quantities of vital supplies were obtained for the Central Powers.

With the collapse of Austria-Hungary it became impossible to offer satisfactory explanations and immediately Chinese in very influential official circles began to wonder if all Germany was not likely to win. This fact accounted for an almost sudden desire to do anything the Allied Powers wished to be done. Thus, for months the Allied Powers have sought to obtain the internment of certain Germans. As early as the second week in August a very fine international camp, described in these columns, was quite habitable and might have been at that time occupied by interned, had the Government had any desire to fall in with Allied wishes. Nothing was done, however. In an official interview with the foreign consul at Tientsin one of the principal "Chin" officials was quite frank when asked to co-operate with the Allied authorities in certain actions against the Germans.

He said, "But what will my position after the war be if the Germans win?" This was only three weeks ago.

Again, the Allied Powers had certain grounds of complaint against the Chinese Government on the score of its slackness with respect to certain Allied interests. These matters had

been the subject of frequent informal and verbal discussion between Allied authorities and the Chinese authorities; but nothing was done. Almost immediately after Austria-Hungary made her independent peace, and Germany was thus left alone with the absolute certainty of defeat before her, the Allied Powers found a remarkable readiness on the part of China to comply with their wishes.

The entertainment was given in the hall of the club and was greatly appreciated by the large audience. The play "Howard and Son" was good, Mr. King, the British Consul, acting the difficult part of Sir Anthony Howard with marked skill. Messrs. Bradley and Silverthorn also performed their respective roles with effect. The Empire Theater at Tientsin kindly lent a selection of pictures for the occasion and these were shown while the stage was prepared for the performance of "The Broken Girdle" which Mrs. Eckford had specially prepared for the entertainment. This, which was a fantasy in song and dance, was very gracefully performed, the dresses and stage colorings making the scenery appear magnificently artistic. The two principal parts were excellently done by Mrs. Eckford as the Queen and Mr. Railton as the Prince.

Chefoo very nearly lost its local newspaper a day or two ago. A short paragraph in the daily stated that it was going to cease publication. Business men were a little alarmed for this meant the cessation of the war telegrams and just at present they are intensely interesting. There was a meeting, not altogether a public one, and the upshot of it was that the paper will continue to be published. Naturally there are difficulties in running a daily paper in a place like Chefoo, where the foreign community is small. But when the proprietors brought out the first edition of the Chefoo Daily News and arranged to publish the latest from the seats of war, it was confidently anticipated that practically every Allied resident would give them support. Some months ago the telegraph service was increased and the paper enlarged but the number of subscribers fell off until the publication of the paper was a financial loss. But as a result of Saturday's meeting we understand that the expenses at least will now be met. Thus the Chefoo Daily News continues to appear. It is a good paper, crammed with the telegrams and deserves the fullest support.

A wire received some days ago announced the safe arrival in England of Mr. D. F. R. McMullan, who left here a couple of months back to offer his services for the front. Another "Old Boy" of the Chefoo School has paid the extreme price. News was received last Sunday week of the death of Captain Alan Hogg and the school flag was flown at half mast. Henry Ferguson, who joined the Canadian contingent after leaving the schools here, has just been wounded.

A succession of cold winds has brought winter upon us. Storm windows are being put up and preparations made to meet the Winter. Football is in full swing and there is talk of trying to get a sort of league. There are three good soccer teams in the port and their matches provide good sport on Saturday afternoons. Out of the three matches played up till last Saturday, Temple Hill Chinese team have lost one, drawn one and won one. The Settlement has drawn and lost one and the C.I.M. School has drawn its one and only match played thus far. Next Saturday afternoon there should be a close and capital contest, when the Settlement plays against the C.I.M. compound.

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BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED BY WUCHANG COLLEGE

Exhibits Of Work In Every Department Show Students' Progress

China Press Correspondence
Wuchang, November 7.—The Wu-chang National Normal College celebrated its fifth anniversary on November 2. The grounds were appropriately decorated and the ceremonies were opened by the salute to the college flag by the students and the faculty. After this ceremony, a photograph of the six hundred students (including the attached middle and primary schools) with the faculties was taken on the athletic field.

Preparations were then made to receive the hundreds of guests who later swarmed along the aisles of the twenty-six rooms of class-room and laboratory exhibits.

It would be easy to give a detailed description of each exhibit, each one giving substantial evidence of the good quality of the work being done in the class-room and of skill and ingenuity in the display of the same, but it is very difficult to select any one exhibit as being the best.

To the one interested in things Chinese, the exhibits of the Department of Chinese Literature and Geography were highly instructive and enlightening; the mathematician who was interested in the physical sciences was highly pleased with the model engine (in operation), the telephone, wireless telegraphy, etc., all made by the students, and the various chemical and physical laboratory experiments which were in process. The natural sciences were profusely represented in botanical, mineral, and zoological exhibits of a large variety, and showing the extensive field covered by the class and field work as well as the modern methods adopted in collating the results.

The department of English exhibited their daily class work and specially prepared compositions and translations of Chinese classics, Latin and German into English and vice versa. There were also illustrated sketches of the world's great men, of the organs of speech, and phonetics in outline—all the independent work of the students showing familiarity with the science of speaking correctly. Maps of the continents and of the world, in water

colors, were exhibited on the walls, and the text books in current use were a part of the exhibit. The Administration exhibit showed a model of the grounds and buildings, statistical charts showing the growth of the college and of the various departments, photographs of classes, laboratories, etc. Hand-drawings, sketches, water colors, and oil paint-

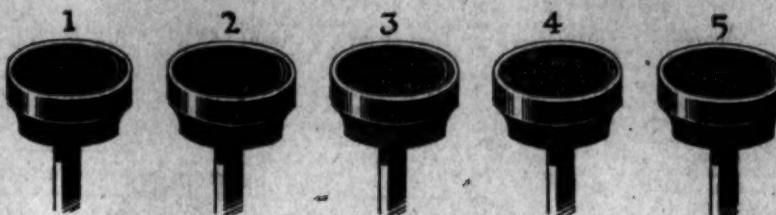
ings complete the general outline of the college exhibit.

Both the Middle School and the Primary School had very good exhibits of class-room work, including many very good drawings and water color sketches. Manual training according to modern ideas was also illustrated in this section.

The Bureau of Education at Pe-

king has directed that the college authorities select certain of the exhibits for a permanent display at that place.

Both the college management and the students are to be congratulated upon their energetic prosecution of modern education along approved lines.



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FOREIGN TRADE OF U.S. TO BE HELPED BY LAW

Business Men Authorised To Co-operate In Buying And Selling Abroad

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, November 14.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Webb Law, now approved and in effect, is designed to increase foreign commerce in the United States imports as much as exports. Whatever benefit may result from it will be shared by every country with which Americans do business. This law simply authorizes associations of American business men to co-operate in the effort and expense of selling and buying in other countries, but does not confer on American business men any privilege which the business men of all other exporting nations have not previously enjoyed. It removes the restrictions under which American business men labored and puts them on an equal footing with other importers and exporters.

The Webb Law is an amendment of the Sherman Law, a domestic statute intended to prohibit business combinations to prevent abuses which it was feared would result from monopoly. As frequently happens, this law has unforeseen effects and produces different results along the way. To remedy this defect is the sole object of the Webb Law. Before the war Germany had 600 such co-operative agencies as the Webb Law now authorizes Americans to form. Japan has similar associations. As far as is known, no country except America practices them.

The Webb Law can only benefit the consuming public of foreign countries by making it possible for American firms to compete in their markets with the exporters of other nations who may have heretofore enjoyed monopolies there. By reducing the expenses of American business men, it is anticipated that their selling and distribution agencies, by enlarging their facilities for giving credit, the Webb Law will benefit every foreign country doing business with America. Through its provisions numbers of small concerns which could not themselves bear the expense of foreign distribution will be enabled to sell in foreign countries access to many American products which they have not been able to obtain heretofore except at increased cost.

The idea that the Webb Law is designed to facilitate "dumping" will be denied again. It is only the large concerns, which did not need the co-operative facilities accorded by the Webb Law, which have ever found it practical or profitable to sell goods in foreign markets at prices below the prices demanded in the home market.

SAYS U.S. CAN REPLACE GERMANS IN FAR EAST

**Chinese Consul In San Francisco
Urges Americans To Turn
Eyes To Pacific**

(American Wireless To Reuter) San Francisco, November 14.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Dr. Chao Hsin-chu, Chinese Consul-General in San Francisco, made an address to a large gathering of leading bankers and commercial men in which he said in part:

"Prior to the war German interests and German trade in the Orient had developed to quite a large extent, but today all German interests have practically died out, for we have driven the Huns out of our business in China."

"Now is the chance for you Americans to build up your business in the Far East for the replacement of the Huns. As this war has not affected China very much, she is to be placed today in a very important position in serving the Allied world with her surplus of natural resources and also an immediate supply of economic labor for the pledge of the financial superiority of the Allies."

"The United States has been building up foreign trade to a full extent in the Latin-American countries. Yet you have not paid such attention to your foreign trade in the Far East. I sincerely hope America will from now on keep her eyes open to a future business field on the other side of the Pacific in order to take a proper part in the competitive development which is bound to come after the war."

Four Allied Officers Proceeding To Spa

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 12.—A French official wireless message informs the German general headquarters that Major Susteron of the Allied general headquarters, accompanied by three other officers, is proceeding to Spa today.

J. P. COATS AND CO. PROFIT

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 13.—Messrs. J. P. Coats and Co. have made a net profit this year of £3,171,975.

Mr. Obata's Departure For China Postponed

**New Japanese Minister To Pe-
king Is Ill, Says Tokio
Telegram**

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Tokio, November 14.—The departure of Mr. Obata, who has been appointed Japanese Minister to China, has been postponed owing to illness.

Today's Races

Eleven races instead of the usual eight events, are scheduled for the off-day of the Annual Antelope Race Meeting at the Shanghai Race Club today. The first saddling bell will be at 11 o'clock this morning.

1.—**The Glorious Victory Plate.**—Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. Third pony, Tls. 25. For all ponies that have run unplaced at the Autumn 1918 Race Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-Griffins, 5 lbs. extra. Griffins, weight for inches. Subscription griffins of the meeting allowed 7 lbs. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-quarters of a mile.

2.—**The Griffins' Handicap.**—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. A handicap for all griffins that have started in at least two races at this meeting. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

3.—**The Antum Handicap.**—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. A handicap for all ponies that have started in at least two races at this meeting. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

4.—**The Sub-Griffins' Handicap.**—Value, total of nomination fees with an addition of Tls. 500 by the Club. Winner 70 percent. Second pony 20 percent. Third pony 10 percent. A handicap for all subscription Griffins that have started in at least two races at this meeting. A forced nomination for all subscription Griffins delivered to subscribers as per subscription Griffins' list closed on June, 19, 1918. Nomination fee, Tls. 5, payable at time of delivery of griffins. Entrance, Tls. 5 (optional), to be made at date of closing of entries for the Autumn 1918 Race Meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

5.—**The Grand National Steeplechase.**—Value, Tls. 400. Second pony, Tls. 150. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-winners of this race at any previous meeting allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 10.—Twice round a course selected by the stewards.

6.—**The Day Selling Plate.**—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 150. Third pony, Tls. 75. For all griffins including griffins and subscription Griffins of the Autumn 1918 race meeting. If entered to be sold for Tls. 250, weight 155 lbs. If entered to be sold for Tls. 150, weight 150 lbs. If entered to be sold for Tls. 50, weight 145 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Note.—This will count as an official race.—Seven furlongs.

7.—**The Rhine Selling Plate.**—Value, Tls. 400. Second pony, Tls. 200. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. If entered to be sold for Tls. 400, no allowance. If entered to be sold for Tls. 200, allowed 5 lbs. If entered to be sold for Tls. 100, allowed 10 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Note.—This will count as an official race.—One mile and a quarter.

8.—**The Democracy Cup.**—Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. Third pony, Tls. 25. For all ponies that have started twice at the official meeting and not won a race. Winners on the off day excluded. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at the official meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Half a mile.

9.—**The War Savings Cup.**—Presented. Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. Third pony, Tls. 25. For subscription griffins of the Autumn 1918 race meeting which have started twice and not won a race at the official meeting. Winners on the off day excluded. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at the official meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won more than two races, allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Half a mile.

10.—**The Corn And Hay Stakes.**—Presented. Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. Third pony, Tls. 25. For all griffins of the Autumn 1918 race meeting which have started twice and not won a race at the official meeting. Winners on the off day excluded. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at the official meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races, allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Half a mile.

11.—**The Mafous' Race.**—No whips or spurs allowed in this race. Value, \$40. Second \$20. Third \$10. For all China ponies that have started at the official Autumn race meeting. Winners on the off day excluded. Weight for inches as per scale. Native riders in racing colors. No entrance fee.—One mile and a half.

12.—**The Golf Postponed.**—Owing to the thanksgiving service to be held Sunday, the first round of the championship and the competition for the monthly cup of the Shanghai Golf Club will be postponed for a week from Saturday and Sunday. The winner qualifies for the captain's cup. The conditions are 18 holes, medal play, club handicaps.

13.—**Kiangwan Race Entries.**—Entries for the International Recreation Club race meeting to be held at Kiangwan November 28 and 30 will close Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the club house, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Football Today

BRITAIN RECONSIDERS TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

Government Deliberating On Question Of Passage On Seas, Is Announcement

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 13.—In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that the Government was considering the whole question of restriction of traveling at sea.

Harriers Out Today

The Shanghai Harriers' Club will hold a slow training run of six miles this afternoon, starting from the Chin Woo Athletic School, Balkal Road, at 3:30 o'clock sharp.

A one-mile race home will finish the jaunt, points being awarded on the White shield and a team competition being held also. Members of the Club are reminded that the second handicap of the season will take place on Saturday, November 20. It will be run off in the Kiangwan district over a six-mile course, a silver cup and three medals going to the first three men home.

Tennis Championships

The final of the Ladies' Hardcourt Doubles tennis championship will be played at the French Club at 11:15 this morning when Mrs. Bryson and Mrs. Farbridge will meet Mrs. Elmore and Miss Petersen. The final of the Ladies' Hardcourt Singles Championship will be played at 1:30 and the tournament will go on at 2 p.m.

Competitors in the American Tournament will have opportunity to play off matches tomorrow morning, the grounds being open for that purpose after 10 a.m.

British Workingmen Awarded Higher Pay

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 12.—The Committee on Production, owing to the increased cost of living, has awarded a further advance of five shillings a week to men of eighteen years and upwards, and of half-a-crown to boys and apprentices in engineering, shipbuilding, air-craft and chemical and other munition works.

Enver Pasha And Talaat Pasha Among Those Accused Of Embezzling Public Funds

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 14.—According to news received from Constantinople, several of the leaders of the Young Turk committee, notably

Enver Pasha, Talaat Pasha and Djemal Pasha, has fled. All three of them are accused of the embezzlement of public funds.

YOUNG TURK LEADERS ARE TAKING TO FLIGHT

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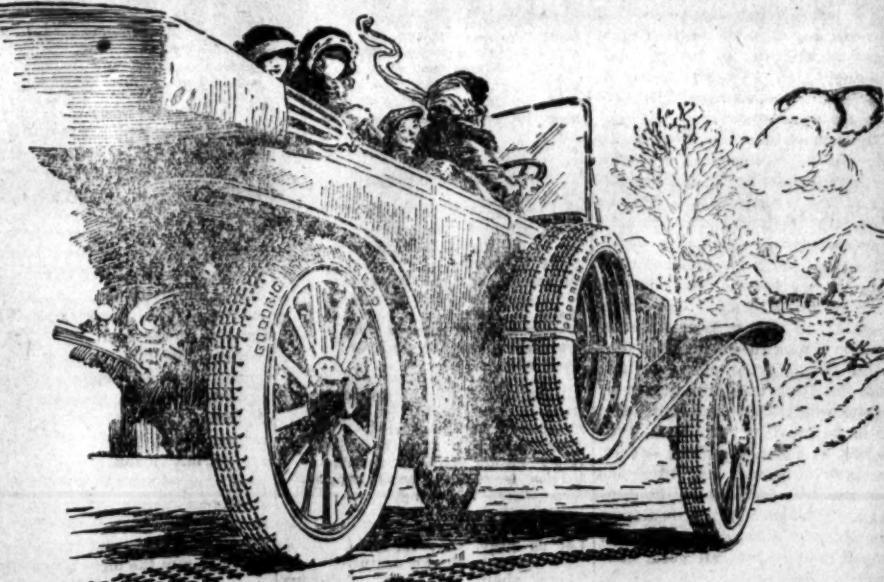
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The China PressPUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers**WEATHER**Many and very cloudy weather. North
east winds in our regions. Rough
sea on the Pechili Bay.**MARRIAGE**STEWART-TIERHUNE. At Yokohama on November 14th, 1918, by
the Rev. Eugene S. Booth, Arthur
David Stewart (Standish) and
of N.Y., Shanghai, to Gertrude
Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
Edward A. Tierhune, of Dorkester,
Mass.

20160

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 16, 1918

Shanghai's Celebration Of Victory

THIS thought is that uppermost in the minds of all Allied residents of Shanghai is: how to commemorate the signing of the armistice in a befitting manner. Shakespeare wrote that the "times are big with the fate of Cato and of Rome." Today we may rightly say that the times are big with the fate of fallen autocracy and the rising star of democracy, worldwide in its scope. In performing our share of the world's celebration of the greatest event that has ever taken place, neither expense nor trouble should be grudged, so that Shanghai may be able to claim that it has been second to none in its mode of ushering in the newly dawned era of human freedom.

The tentative proposals framed at Thursday's meeting still leave plenty of room for addition and elaboration. The proposals cannot be considered adequate by any means. They are admittedly of a tentative character. We cannot do better than suggest to the Allied public to send ideas to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Victory Celebrations, with headquarters at the Public Works Department.

Further discussion of the proposals is to take place this evening at a meeting of the Executive Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. D. Siffert, Senior Consul, and the chairman of the various Sub-Committees which have been formed, and if the scattered ideas of the public can be placed before this evening's meeting in a compact form by the sending of suggestions in the course of today, a suitable plan of celebration can be elaborated. Our columns also are open for suggestions.

There must be co-operation of the public in order to ensure the success and effectiveness of the celebrations. The outline of the proposed program which has been sent us by the Secretary of the Executive Committee and which is published elsewhere, shows that the demonstration is to be worth while. But is it enough? We note with gratification that first among the proposals is that for the holding of religious services. Then the little ones are not to be forgotten and suitable entertainments are to be provided for them. Processions, a military parade, dances, the firing of salutes and illuminations are also included in the proposals. The above brief summary comprises the substance of what is planned, and it is all good, conservative and conventional. It is inadequate and uninspired. We therefore once again invite the public to make the forthcoming celebration of victory an outstanding success by thinking up something out of the ordinary.

The British In Damascus

(New York Times)

GENERAL Sir Edmund Allenby's capture of Damascus appeals to the imagination because it is "the oldest city in the world," its earliest history lost in the mists of time. There is still contention upon the point whether Abram's steward Eliezer was of Damascus. In our modern period we do not know what its real population is; the estimate runs from 154,000 to 225,000. Connected with the post of Beirut and with Mezib by rail, and a market place for the whole desert of Syria, with its orchards, vineyards, and fields in a circuit of sixty miles, Damascus is a rich prize for the British. They will know how to protect its people and develop their very considerable manufactures without infringing upon personal liberty or meddling with their faith.

Sir Edmund Allenby's proclamation will quiet fears. Martial law there must be, but only to sustain the civil authorities. Sanitation will receive the immediate attention of the invaders, and they will not neglect education. In the coming winter there will be more progress in Damascus than it has known for a generation. The city with its

fronts and occasional snows will prove a health resort for the British army, which must be very weary after its campaign in the desert.

The value of the occupation of Damascus is that it assures central and southern Syria to the British for the period of the war, and relieves the Home Government from any concern about the safety of the Suez Canal. The Palestine campaign must be considered in association with the mesopotamian expedition, which preserves the overland route to the Persian Gulf for the British. Ultimately the Oriental railway from Aleppo, so far east and south as to fall into their hands.

Since the day when Sir Edmund Allenby took over the command of the British forces from Sir Archibald Murray, after the latter's failure to route the enemy in the two battles of Gaza, the campaign in Palestine has been one of uninterrupted success, defying criticism. It has been a picturesque campaign. Australians, New Zealanders, Highlanders, Lowlanders, Indians, and last, but by no means least, British Territorials, or county regiments, vying with one another to advance the imperial flag. It has been open warfare, with cavalry playing a large part. The Arab tribes as Allies of Great Britain have had no mean share in the triumph, and the fact that the town people have been starved, abused, and oppressed by the Turks, also despised and misused by the German ally, must not be left out of the reckoning. Nevertheless the British have had to fight hard for every mile of their advance, for if the Turks were not always well equipped they were at least well led by German Generals, including that crafty strategist Liman von Sanders, who was in chief command. But he had more than his match in Sir Edmund Allenby, who like most successful British soldiers in the war, is a cavalryman. The Palestine venture may well be studied as a model of planning and performance.

Correspondence**Peace Pots On Rampage**

Nanking, November 13, 1918.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir:—As part of our celebration of the great victory, the enclosed parades were presented by one of our students—anonimously. We consider them quite good enough to "pass along" for your approval. Sincerely,

Department of Missionary Training.

University of Nanking.

(ENCLOSURE)
OVER NOW

There's a word we hear,
Loud and clear, loud and clear.
Listen far and near,
Far and near, far and near.
Oh, it's telling you and me
Of the famous victory.
Pass the word along,
Make it strong, raise a song,
Proud this day are we,
Liberty! Victory!
The Kaiser's day is done,
And the battle has been won.

Chorus:
Over now, over now,
Send the shout, let it out,
Over now.
For the boys have done it,
They all have done it,
Th' Allies have done it.
Done it now.
So rejoice, for the boys,
Send the shout, let it out,
Make a noise.
War is over, it sure is over,
Liberty! Victory!

Over now, over now,
Send the shout, let it out,
Over now.
All the world, all the world,
Over all the world,
Freedom's flags unfurled,
Flags unfurled, flags unfurled,
Every nation shall be found,
In one league the earth around.
Everywhere men sing,
Praised ring, echoing.
And the people say,
Let us pray, that today,
And through all the centuries
There shall live this righteous
peace.

Tune—Keep, The Home Fires
Burning

Four long years our men have
struggled,

They've been fighting there in
France,
They have worked and toiled and
suffered.

That the weak might have their
chance.

We have heard of glorious battles,
In the air, on land, on sea,
Every man has done his duty,
And helped win the victory.

Chorus:

English, French, we cheer them,
Yanks, Italians, cheer them,
Ready now, let's cheer them all—
Hip—hip—hooray.

We will mention Belgium,
Likewise speak of Serbia,
Ready now, let's cheer again,
Hip—hip—hooray.

Oh, the Allies have done nobly,
Giving all they hold most dear,
And their deeds we shall remember,
Over many and many a year.

They believed their cause was
righteous.

To submit was death and shame,
So they saved the world for Free-
dom.

This shall ever be their fame.

Tune—Pack Up Your Troubles

Oh, put the sugar in the sugar bowl,
And smile, smile, smile.

Now Mr. Hoover's plans have
reached the goal.

So smile boys, that's the style.

There's no need of rations now,

Though they were well worth while,

So go, put the sugar in the sugar
bowl.

And smile, smile, smile.

How Airmen Hurl Death To The FoeBombing Vividly Described—Huge Machines, To Carry Three
Tons Of Explosives, Now Building

In this article, written by an aviation officer who, since his recent return from the battlefield, has been an instructor at a bombing training camp in America, set forth the latest developments in that arm of military aviation which holds such tremendous possibilities.

In this connection it is interesting to recall a statement made in an interview by Major General William L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics: "I think it may be fairly said," he observed, "that the airplane will become a tremendous factor in this war. . . . I think a tremendous amount of material and moral damage may be done by long-distance bombing machines."

This is the first authorised detailed statement about long-distance bombing, and the forecast at the conclusion is one that thrills the imagination.

By A U.S. Bombing Instructor
Today bombing, after a somewhat slow development at the start, has come into its own. In numbers and interest it outweighs all other branches of the service. It counts in its list of pilots and observers many of the most famous names in Allied aviation. It has become a tactical and strategical arm of paramount importance, carrying destruction and dismay from the rear of the immediate battlefield to the towns and factories of the far interior.

The bombing plane operates in all altitudes, from 200 feet or less to four miles or more above the earth; and work which the days leave unfinished the nights complete. It is the latest and most powerful plane built, nearly equal in speed and climbing ability to the best of the pursuit machines. Heavily loaded for offense and armed for defense, it combines the best elements of other arms.

The efficiency of the service depends in the first instance on the directing headquarters, which must possess an exact knowledge of the objectives and must exercise judicious choice of those which at the particular moment are most interesting from the standpoint of the military situation. In the second instance it depends on the mobile organization of bombing units and squadrons, permitting them to concentrate rapidly in that sector where their presence is needed, and to carry out prescribed raids without delay and in spite of the weather. In the third instance it depends on the precision with which the bombs are dropped.

With the present bomb sights and methods a good team should never make an error of more than 250 feet at no matter what altitude. This question of precision is one of training, combined with a morale which insists on obtaining over the lines the same results achieved in practice at the rear.

Night bombing is unfortunately largely dependent upon atmospheric conditions. Certain objectives furthermore are difficult to see on nights which, though fairly dark, yet permit flying. On the other hand, at night anti-aircraft fire is much less intense, and up to the present time the defensive activity of enemy aviation is entirely negligible.

Consequently the night bombing machines need not be particularly adapted for combat work, and may concentrate upon carrying capacity.

Each team operates individually and may make one or several trips over the objective in order to obtain a good shot, which, together with the possibility of flying at a comparatively low altitude, assures great accuracy. It is also possible to bomb the same objective several times during the same night.

Day bombardment cannot operate without fighting. Indeed, the incubus of a heavy load of bombs so reduces the climbing and flying speeds of the day bombing planes that they are liable at all times to be overtaken and attacked by enemy scouts.

Surprise raids can only succeed against objectives at short distances when numerous planes are employed, or at long distances by isolated machines. The latter plan is not resorted to save in exceptional cases. It follows that the day bombing plane has the following characteristics:

A powerful defensive armament, the highest circling and greatest speed compatible with the charge of bombs and gasoline to be carried; strength and maneuvering ability for bombing at low altitudes. The squadrons are above all else used in formation flying and defensive combat. The necessary conditions of their employment reduce their loads and the accuracy of their results.

On the other hand, day bombing continues the attacks of the night squadrons, secures photographs of the objectives in the course of its raids, brings down enemy planes, disperses the efforts of the enemy's pursuit aviation and so contributes to our hold on the

well defended, the aviator, blinded by the searchlights and hemmed in by shrapnel, plays hide and seek with his hunters. He withdraws, returns, withdraws again, and waits for his chance. Old hands at night bombing never lose their calm. They know that the defense is always a little behind the attack. When the objective is large the aerial defense can do nothing. If the barrage is concentrated at certain points of its circumference, the machine sideslips them and returns upon the target from another quarter. Though the circle of defense is complete, the barrage cannot nevertheless occupy all altitudes. If the shrapnel is bursting between six or eight thousand feet the bomber climbs to nine thousand or descends to five thousand. Whether he goes above or below, it is of little importance. The target being large, he is sure to get a hit.

The bomber who places his shells in a factory under full activity, who destroys a munitions depot, or burns the warehouses of an important station, finds full recompense in the spectacle he leaves behind him. His apotheosis is written in flames which spread into the air. Such conflagrations will rise thousands of feet and burn hours after they have been started.

The home journey is accomplished in the same manner as the outward trip. Those who left last, who did not benefit by the surprise of the attack, are awaited with greatest anxiety. Those already home count the minutes and watch for daybreak. Such remarks as these are heard: "He ought to be here. He must have had a forced landing. So-and-so landed in Germany one night, repaired his carburetor with the sword of his war cross, and arrived two hours late. He's equal to such a trick." A pale light breaks in the east. Eyes search the heavens and ears are strained for the slightest sound. Ten minutes more, five minutes more, ten minutes more, the sun rises, and the watchers know that certain comrades will not return.

There are also among the night fliers some aviators mounted upon rapid and highly powered machines, whose business it is to destroy precise and difficult objectives, such as convoys, columns of troops upon the march, moving trains, etc. The speed and maneuvering power of their planes allow them to play at will with all the enemy's means of defense. One of them, when bombing the station of Thionville at an altitude of only 300 feet, was suddenly caught in the crossed beams of a dozen or more searchlights. Without waiting for the artillery to pick him up, he peaked for the ground, descended upon the Moselle River, grazed the water, following the thread of its course, and, hidden by the tall poplars which bordered it, took advantage of the far side of a near-by hill to rise again, gained his altitude, and returned to his home field.

In day bombing combats with enemy planes should not be considered as probable, but as certain. This has been particularly true in recent months, since the development of the now famous Fokker triplane, which, while not as fast as some of the other pursuit machines, has a climbing speed which surpasses that of any other plane on the front, and can consequently attack with exceptional vigor from below. The enemy uses these triplanes in large numbers, frequently as many as twenty or thirty at a time, and it is a rare thing to accomplish a raid of any length without a pitched battle somewhere along the route.

Flying in formation makes it possible to penetrate to a great distance inside the enemy's lines and to repulse successfully attacks without abandoning the mission. The ideal formation must be simple in form, usually in the shape of a closed V, should leave no dead angle of possible attack which cannot be reached by the fire of two or more of the guns, should concentrate its firing possibilities in the rear, should admit of a rapid closing up upon the leader, and should permit each plane to see as much of the other planes in the group as possible. Formations of more than eight planes are rarely used. They are too heavy, difficult to lead well, and greatly reduce the horizontal and climbing speed of the group as a whole.

The summits of the highest mountains do not give an impression of solitude equal to that experienced by those who fly at night. Deafened by the roar of his motor, his eyes straining into the night world, the pilot proceeds upon his mission, the sole moving point in a tenebrous infinity. On crossing the lines and at the noise of the raider's motor, all the enemy's lights for a radius of fifteen miles or more are extinguished. The sharp rattle of a machine gun and the cough of the anti-aircraft gun announce that the enemy is getting into action. Bullets whistle, shells burst, the enemy's searchlights put forth their long fingers, creep about the sky, cross and re-cross, clothing the heavens in a Scotch plaid of mingling rays. The machine flies straight ahead. Its mission is to find its objective, launch its bombs upon it and return as quickly as possible. The artillery defense of the enemy is dangerous only if concentrated. If the ray of a searchlight catches and follows it, zigzags or sideslips back into the darkness.

The group is under the orders of the flight leader, who invariably flies in the leading machine. He may be either pilot or bomber. The secondary flight leader, who replaces the leader if the latter is obliged to fall out or is brought down, may occupy any position in the group. If it is not large enough, for example, when several flights are to leave from the same field in quick succession, the machines of each flight are lined up in a row facing the wind, and take off in numerical order, each successive machine starting as soon as the wheels of the preceding one have left the ground.

The cardinal rule of formation flying is that the group shall never be broken. In passing over the objective, as well as during an attack by enemy machines, the formation is held as tightly as possible. The

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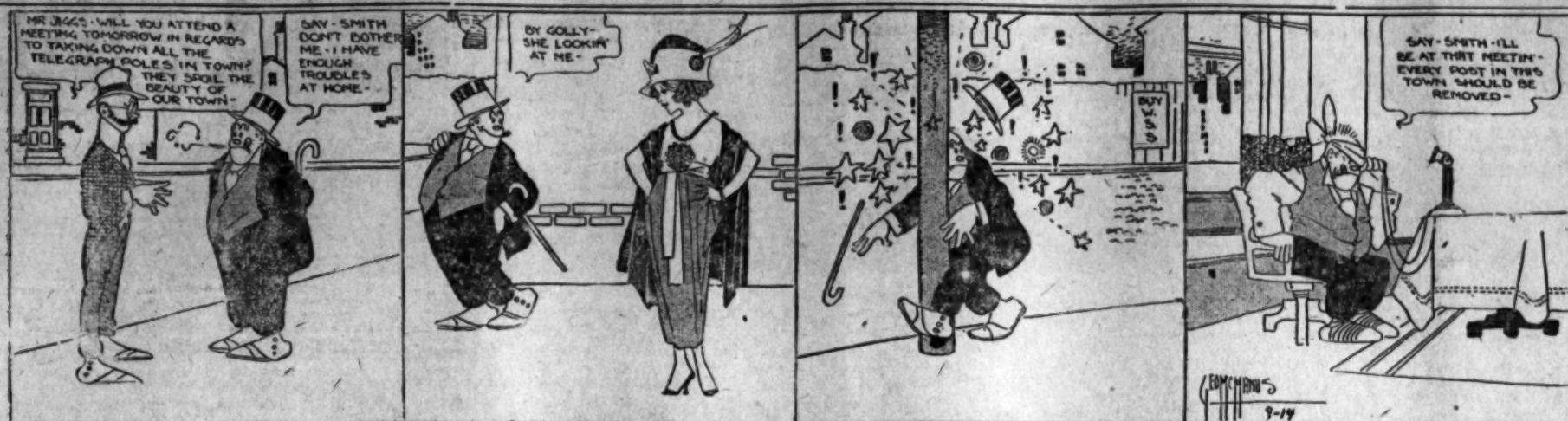
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5 Thibet Road.**Random Notes On The News**By Louis Lee Arms
(New York Tribune)

The class will now arise and tell the gentleman what the British will get from the Turks when they retreat to Angora. Right! Be seated, children.

If they close a few more saloons it will be difficult for some men to find a decent place to sleep.

An opportunist is the baby who parleys a cigarette cough into Spanish influenza for a four days' vacation.

Hand Grenades And Mexico
That a baseball player should make an expert hand grenade thrower, as many seem to think, does not follow except in the theory that any schooled athlete will do better in things calling for physical exertion than one whose muscles are not taught to finely co-ordinate with the brain. But baseball and hand grenade throwing are far apart in movement and rhythm, and find a common ground only in the matter of accuracy.

While any one can learn to throw a hand grenade, it is best that many do not. To be a sustained success, the art demands a phlegmatic temperament and a steadiness of nerve which one would look for in a Yankee rather than in, say, a Latin-American.

In fact, the Mexicans are, or were, a complete failure at this style of warfare, as those who were on the border during the late Madero revolution will recall. It was at that time that Eduardo Hay, a young staff officer of General Francesco Madero,

designed and had manufactured hand grenades—made of tin cans and dynamite—which were first used at Casas Grandes in battle with Diaz troops. The hand grenades worked like a charm against the adobe clay houses. Whereas cannon shot merely passed through the clay, an exploded hand grenade, with its synchronous concussion, left nothing of the house or any one in it that was worth mentioning.

But the Mexican is excitable and forgetful to an unbelievable extent. He is rather the last word in absent-mindedness, too. Thus when provided with cigars to touch off the fuse of the hand grenade it was to be expected that more than one Mexican hurled the cigar from him and held the sputtering grenade until, in a life insurance sense, he became an impossible risk.

Primitive slings made of canvas were introduced, that the Mexican foot soldier might get more distance into his toss. This, too, often resulted disastrously. The soldier, with his grenade timed to go off in five seconds, would be whirling about his head preparatory to tossing it over a clay wall hard by when a brother insurrectionist would insist that the wall sheltered not enemies but friends. This the grenade thrower reluctantly debated. If the colloquy lasted more than five seconds, which it often did, it was a matter of supreme unimportance to either what the identity of the party behind the wall happened to be.

Hand grenade throwing by common consent was later abandoned by the Maderistas. There wasn't any doubt that the grenade would kill or maim, but it was usually an open question whom.

How Airmen Hurl Death To The Foe

(Continued from Page 6)

lateral errors which result from bombing in formation are, in view of the average dimensions of daytime objectives and the dispersion of fire desired, entirely admissible. The problem of the direction of the shooting lies of course in the care of the bomber in the leading machine, while that of range may be settled also by a signal from him or may be left to each individual bomber. Present bombing sights render a fair precision possible even in the most difficult circumstances.

When several groups take the air at the same time, they generally follow in sight of one another at intervals of a mile or less, in order to be of mutual aid in case of attack. They frequently execute a combined operation, converging upon the same objective or attacking neighboring points at the same time.

If, on the other hand, the groups do not leave together, an interval of at least two hours is allowed to elapse between them in order that the bombers' pursuit planes which have taken the air against the first flight shall have returned to the ground before the second flight passes over.

The moral effect upon workers in a factory, the inhabitants of a town or the troops of a large campment created by the sight of fifty or more bombing planes in full view high up above them—an increasingly frequent occurrence behind the battlefield—and the knowledge that each of these planes carries death beneath its glittering wings is incalculable. How much more so when the planes descend over the field of battle until their least details, the bombs themselves, can be seen by the victim below, and the roar of their motors heard like the shrieks of the furies.

These bombardments at low altitudes, less than 1,500 feet, are much more difficult than those at high altitudes. They cannot be used against distant objectives. On the other hand, their results are more accurate, and the machine-guns as well as the bombs may be employed. Such attacks against personnel in the open, columns upon the roads, reserve forces, convoys, trains, etc., constitute a real intervention in the battle itself on the part of the bombing aviator—as real as the part played by the tanks. They offer to the bombing teams who man these ships supreme rewards of interest, excitement and glory. To be able to see beneath him, and in clear detail, the ravaging results of his work—a pontoon bridge blown to atoms and the troops upon it a struggling mass in the waters of the river; an aerodrome demoralised, its rows of hangars torn to shreds and their contents in flames; a company of sullen hoolies decimated and terror-stricken, scattering madly as the bugs beneath an upturned stone—this is a satisfaction reserved to the few who have experienced it.

Such is the role of bombardment aviation today. What it will be to-

**Japan And The League Of Nations;
Misconceptions Of Nippon Journal**

The Japan Chronicle writes: The Yorodzu has been seeking to justify the indifference felt in Japan regarding the scheme for a League of Nations by declaring that it is only in America that the project has any real support, neither France nor Britain showing any particular enthusiasm on the matter. Our contemporary's information as regards England is not very exact. So far from the scheme being regarded as chimerical, it has been accepted by almost all the leading statesmen on both sides, including Mr. Asquith and Lord Robert Cecil. It has its opponents in men like Sir Edward Carson and depreciation from statesmen like Lord Curzon. So far from being regarded with indifference, however, the project of a League of Nations has been the subject of a debate in the Lords, where it received such substantial support that the reactionary Lord Curzon only ventured to express mild doubts regarding its practicability, while it is well known that a motion in the House of Commons would provide an overwhelming vote in favor of the scheme. The Yorodzu is probably misled by the Times, which it says has ridiculed the project of a League of Nations. We cannot recall actual ridicule—that would probably be too bold a course—but the Times in Northcliffe hands does not seem very favorable towards a scheme that possibly would avert war and render conscription unnecessary. Unfortunately the Times is still regarded abroad as the representative of the nation, whereas it is merely representative of a faction. If the Yorodzu will consult a good bookseller's catalogue, it will find, so far from the idea of a League of Nations being received in Eng-

Difference Between Czech-Slovak

Somebody has been asking what is the difference between a Czech and a Slovak. It is not very great. The Slovak language is really a dialect of the Czech or Bohemian language; indeed, the Slovaks employed Czech as their literary language down to the end of the eighteenth century. The first man of letters to write in the Slovak dialect was Anton Bernolak, a Catholic priest. His example was followed by others and there is now a Slovak literature distinct from Czech literature. All the same, our Czech and Slovak Allies on the Volga and in Siberia have no difficulty in understanding one another.

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A judge had a case in which the accused man understood only Irish. An interpreter was accordingly sworn. The prisoner said something to the interpreter.

"What does he say?" demanded the judge.

"Nothing, my lord," was the reply.

"How dare you say that when we all heard him? Come on, sir, what was it?"

"My lord," said the interpreter, beginning to tremble, "it had nothing to do with the case."

"If you don't answer, I'll commit you, sir!" roared the judge.

"Well, my lord, you'll excuse me, but he said, 'Who's that old woman, with the red bed curtain round her, sitting up there?'

At which the court roared.

"And what did you say?" asked the judge, looking a little uncomfortable.

"I said, 'Whist, ye spalpeen! That's the cold boy that's going to hang you.'

A Tooth For A Tooth

The suggestion which was recently the subject of some correspondence in the Japan Advertiser, namely, that the Germans should be compelled to furnish labor and material for the reconstruction of devastated Belgium and France, has also occurred to Professor J. H. Longford who is well known in Japan. He suggests that to wilfully destroy a German city, village, mansion, or farm in return for those they have destroyed would be lowering ourselves to the Prussian standard. His remedy would be for another German army to be marched back into the devastated districts, an army not of soldiers but of artisans and mechanics of every class and kind, both male and female, of agriculturists, gardeners, and laborers, and let them all be quartered there under the sternest military discipline, at their own expense, until they have completely restored the whole country, as far as it may be humanly possible to do so, to its pre-battle condition. Don't destroy the German towns, but strip them clean of everything that can facilitate the restoration—house fittings and furniture, trees, works of art, whatever it may be.

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"Sir, did you ever have any turtle soup?"

"No, Bill," replied the girl—then she added with the conscious dignity of one who has not lacked social experience, "but I've been where it was."

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EZRA WOULD ADD COUNTS TO MERRIMAN LIBEL SUIT

Seeks To Amend Petition To Increase Damage Claim By Tls. 40,000

A motion to add two more counts, asking an additional Tls. 20,000 damages to the petition filed by Mr. Ezra against Mr. W. L. Merriman for alleged libel following the baseball scandal of last August was filed in the United States Court for China yesterday by Mr. A. D. Gibbs, counsel for the plaintiff. Mr. Gibbs also filed a bill of particulars in regard to the first count in the original petition, as required by the court on Mr. Merriman's motion.

If the motion to amend the original petition is allowed it will make a total of ten counts asking a total of Tls. 215,000. The proposed ninth count is based upon a letter to Mr. R. D. Bunn as president of the Shanghai Baseball Club, signed by Bert Butler, captain of the 9th Cavalry team, stating that the latter had reason to think the players accepted bribes to lose the Meiji game and to believe that the money was paid by Mr. Ezra or through his agent. This letter the plaintiff alleges was composed and published and caused to be signed by the defendant and the plaintiff declares it to be false and to have been contradicted and repudiated by Butler at the time it was written.

The tenth count quotes a paragraph of the same letter referring to an alleged unsuccessful attempt to bribe Butler and declares the defendant to have made allegations that the man who attempted to give the bribe had been found and had confessed, implicating Mr. Ezra. Tls. 20,000 is asked on each count.

The bill of particulars asked by the defense in the matter of the first count of the original petition was in regard to the exact time and place and the persons to whom the following words were alleged to have been spoken or published:

"The 9th Cavalry team was approached and bribed by J. I. Ezra who paid them two thousand dollars to lose the game to the Japs."

"The 9th Cavalry threw the game, Mr. Ezra profiting by several thousand dollars in bets made by him on the game."

The bill in reply alleges that to the best of the plaintiff's information and belief the words were spoken by the defendant on August 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 "at divers other times thereafter and before the commencement of the action," being spoken at defendant's own home and office, at the homes and offices of Mr. V. Meyer and Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson, at the Shanghai Race Club, Shanghai Polo Club, Shanghai Club, Country Club and in the offices of Messrs. W. S. Jackson, R. D. Bunn, John Johnson, Captain E. I. M. Barrett, W. C. Sprague, J. B. Davies and at other places. The persons to whom before whom the words are alleged to have been spoken are members of defendant's family, Messrs. Bunn, Jackson, Johnstone, F. S. Elias, Sprague, H. O. Haagen, E. O. Drake, W. A. Adams, W. Meyer, A. G. Stephen, J. B. Davies, A. W. Burkhill, A. D. Bell, Edward I. Ezra, H. H. Read, G. D. Coutts, A. W. Olsen, S. Hammond and Major Hilton-Johnson and Captain Barrett and reporters and members of the press.

French Mail Liner To Take Record List

Paul Lecat Will Sail For Marseilles Sunday With 250 Passengers

The Messageries Maritimes liner Paul Lecat, on the first trip to Marseilles since early in 1916, will take the largest list of passengers ever sailing from this port. Over 250 people have booked for the voyage, 57 are through passengers to Marseilles. The Paul Lecat will sail Sunday at 7 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Racine, Archdeacon and Mrs. Potter, Mrs. D. Blum and two children, Messrs. W. B. Taylor, P. Woods, E. H. Bolden, W. T. Roberts, M. Bontray, N. Camona, R. Dorson, R. Maynal, E. Labouret, Grujard, La Montagne, De la Motte, A. W. Large, P. Manon and others are passengers for Marseilles.

Mr. W. A. Adams, American Vice-Consul, recently appointed to Batavia, goes on the Paul Lecat to Singapore, while Hongkong passengers include Sir William Rees-Davies, Sir Paul Chater, Sir Francis and Lady Agnes, Mr. D. Landale, Mr. M. T. Staunton and others.

CHINA PEACE DELEGATES NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY

Not Much Chance They Will Receive An Enthusiastic Reception

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, November 15.—It is reported that the Chinese string of representatives to the International Peace Conference will include Dr. W. W. Yen, Mr. Alfred See, Mr. Phillip Tyan, Wang Chi-tsing, Chu Yung-han and Wang Ching-chi. Most of these are able and earnest men but the Papal Court affair is too recent for the representatives of the Washington to expect an enthusiastic reception.

Fate Of The Kaiser And Son Mystery

(Continued from Page 1)

ceived from Germany is contained in a few despatches from the Wolf Bureau and it is difficult to obtain an assured judgment of the situation there. Nevertheless it is noteworthy that all the officials of the old regime are still carrying on their functions, and by that is meant not only the councillors of the administration but also the personnel of the Government properly speaking.

A message from Darmstadt says that the Grand Duke of Hesse has

deposed the King of Saxony. The First and Second Chambers and the Ministers of State are carrying on in agreement with the Soviet pending new elections based on universal suffrage of men and women.

The Berlin Soviet has passed a resolution in favor of resumption of diplomatic relations with the Russian Bolsheviks.

Prince Henry of Reuss has renounced the throne for himself and his house.

It is confirmed that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been depos-

ited. The Polish Directorate established at Cracow has issued a proclamation deposing the Regency Council.

Herr Hirsch, a Majority Socialist, has been appointed Director of Police in Berlin.

Soviet In Complete Control

Amsterdam, November 11.—A message from Frankfurt states that the Soviet is in complete control.

They are maintaining guards of soldiers at public buildings.

A message from Dusseldorf states that the Soviet has appealed for the maintenance of order, warning the public that attacks endangering lives and property will be suppressed and that strikes are prohibited.

A telegram from Hamburg says that business has been resumed and that everything is fairly normal under Soviet rule.

German guards on the Dutch frontier have thrown down their arms and the frontier is entirely open. Hundreds of German officers are fleeing to Holland.

Amsterdam, November 12.—The Bolshevik Ambassador, Joffe, and his staff, who were expelled from Germany by the former Chancellor, have returned to Berlin.

London, November 11.—A German official wireless message states that the new National Government has met. It consists of the Majority Socialists Ebert, Scheidemann and Landsberg, and the Independent Socialists Haase, Dittmann and Barth. Every departmental Minister will be assisted by two Socialists, one Majority and one Independent. Ebert and Haase hold the chairmanship of the Political Cabinet.

Isolated resistances in Berlin by officers faithful to the Kaiser were soon suppressed. The population is quiet and obedient. Isolated cases of pillaging were ruthlessly punished.

Marshal von Hindenburg is still at headquarters and is in accord with the new Government.

The Berlin Soviet announces that the eastern and western army High Commands have placed themselves at the disposal of the Soviet. A Soldiers' Council has been formed in Antwerp.

Neutrals arriving in Holland state that the Brussels garrison has mutinied and some officers have been killed.

Republic In Brunswick

Copenhagen, November 13.—A telegram from Berlin states that a republic has been proclaimed in Brunswick and that a Soldiers' Council and a Red Guard establish-

The People's Commissaries in Berlin have issued a proclamation, promising universal suffrage to all men and women of twenty years of age and over.

Amsterdam, November 13.—The Weer Zeitung says that the training ship Schlesien, mentioned on November 8, was pursued by revolutionary warships and torpedoed.

Amsterdam, November 12.—A proclamation of the Berlin Soviet, formally announcing that Germany is now a Socialist Republic, says that for years the people have been enveloped by a mesh of lies, but the much vaunted militarism has collapsed. The proclamation mentions that all garrisons where no Soviet exists will have Soldiers' Councils, while Peasants' Councils will be formed in the country. It says that the ultimate aim of the revolution is socialisation of means of production and thinks that this can be realised without violence.

Crown Princess In Plot?

Copenhagen, November 12.—It is reported from Berlin that telegrams in the palace of the Crown Princess indicate that a plot has been hatched to send Imperialist troops from the front to crush the revolution.

Fresh fighting occurred on Mon-

day at the royal stables, where officer renewed firing, also in the Unter Den Linden, where revolutionary troops used machine-guns. Many are dead.

Amsterdam, November 12.—A message from Berlin states that Herr Ebert has announced that strife between Majority Socialists and Independent Socialists has ended.

A message from Darmstadt says that the Grand Duke of Hesse has

deposed the King of Saxony. The First and Second Chambers and the Ministers of State are carrying on in agreement with the Soviet pending new elections based on universal suffrage of men and women.

The Berlin Soviet has passed a resolution in favor of resumption of diplomatic relations with the Russian Bolsheviks.

Prince Henry of Reuss has renounced the throne for himself and his house.

It is confirmed that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been depos-

ited. The Polish Directorate established at Cracow has issued a proclamation deposing the Regency Council.

Herr Hirsch, a Majority Socialist, has been appointed Director of Police in Berlin.

Soviet In Complete Control

Amsterdam, November 11.—A message from Frankfurt states that the Soviet is in complete control.

They are maintaining guards of soldiers at public buildings.

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HOPE-NIELSEN LIBEL SUIT HEARD IN DANISH COURT

Court Sitting With Assessors Reserves Judgment In Slander Action Tried Yesterday

The action for criminal libel brought by Mr. Richard Hope against Mr. Gordius Nielsen, late of the Shanghai Gazette, came up for hearing at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the Royal Danish Consul Court, before Mr. T. Ranschou, Danish Consul-General, sitting as Consular Judge with two Assessors. Judgment was reserved at the close of the hearing.

The Columbia sails at noon, tak-

ing 250 tons of general cargo in-

cluding 2,000 bags of flour.

The passengers include Messrs.

R. H. Graves, Oscar K. Johnston,

E. G. Westbrook, T. H. Orchardson,

F. W. Cox, J. F. McKeon, H. S.

Irwin, E. G. Standish, Miss E.

Ballister and Mrs. H. M. Carton.

Mr. B. C. Haile Leaves Today On Colombia

Pacific Mail Agent Here Goes To Calcutta To Open Offices For Company

Mr. B. C. Haile, for the past two

years agent of the Pacific Mail

Steamship Company here, leaves

today on the Pacific Mail liner

Colombia for Manila, en route to

Calcutta, where he is to establish

an agency for his company. Mr.

Haile is accompanied by his wife

and Mr. W. R. Dunham, his as-

sistant.

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GERMAN HANDED OVER TO CHINESE TO INTERN

Mixed Court Rules On Clergyman Who Landed Here Without Permission

Carl Henri Maas, 45 years old, who claims to be a German mis-

sionary and who was arrested here on November 3 for attempting

to land in Shanghai without

permission, was ordered handed

over to the Chinese authorities for

internment by Assessor Grant Jones

and Magistrate Kwan in the Mixed

Court yesterday.

Mr. K. E. Newman, prosecuting

for the police, stated that Maas' a warm place to sleep in.

第三回

attempt to land here from Japan

without obtaining permission was

an offense under the regulations

governing enemy subjects. When

Maas arrived here on the Chikugo

WUSIH CELEBRATES GERMAN SURRENDER

Churchbells, Factory Whistles And Firecrackers Join In Hailing Victory

China Press Correspondence
Wusih, November 12.—Wusih has been celebrating the victory of the Allies and the end of the war. The CHINA PRESS was distributed by half-past eleven, and when the news became known messengers were sent out to inform the citizens and to suggest that all bells should be rung, all whistles blown, fire crackers set off, and schools given a holiday. Any one passing through the city at 4 o'clock, which was the hour set, would have thought that pandemonium had broken loose, for the response to the suggestions for bells and whistles was very general. All the mills and factories blew their whistles; the big bells of the American Church Mission and the City Temple were rung, as well as the bells in the Public Library, the Normal School and other schools.

The Methodist Mission bell outside the South Gate led off at about five minutes before four, the American Church Mission bell followed up, and then the noise began to spread northwards until it covered the entire city and suburbs. Many of the schools closed for this afternoon and tomorrow; others that had the news too late to close today will close tomorrow. The students in the schools who get this unexpected holiday will undoubtedly remember the close of the great war.

China certainly changes rapidly; it is only within very recent times that it has become possible to get an interior city to join so heartily in a celebration of this kind. But then—this is Wusih!

KOBE PAPER IS AGAINST J. L. MOTT'S DEPORTATION

Japan Chronicle Declares Press Prosecutions Defeat Government Objects

The Japan Chronicle, the British paper published in Kobe, considers the deportation from Japan of Mr. J. Lawrence Mott, who has been running a periodical called Searchlight, as ill-advised and calculated to defeat the very ends aimed at by the Japanese authorities. Following are the views of the Kobe paper:

It appears the news that Mr. J. Lawrence Mott has been deported from Japan is accurate. We must confess to some surprise at this step, which is presumably taken at the suggestion or on the advice of the Allied Ambassadors, for it gives Mr. Mott an importance out of all proportion to the influence he has exerted. Mr. Mott has been deported for causing dissension among the Allies. This has been done by the publication of a monthly called the Searchlight, which has been devoted to an attack on the evils of drink and especially to the demoralising effects of alcohol, which, his claims have prevented the war from being won more expeditiously. There is, of course, a certain amount of truth in this contention, and the evil influences of the drink habit are nowhere more visible than in the foreign communities of the Far East.

To ask a man to give up his cocktail to help win the war is in this part of the world to require as great a sacrifice as that of the rich young man in the Scriptures who was told that he must abandon his great possessions to win eternal life. But Mr. Mott's method of carrying on his campaign cannot be justified. It was to hurl against Britain the most disparaging remarks in big capitals and black type, and to suggest that the United States and American boys had to bear more than their fair share of the struggle owing to the heavy drain on British capacity and resources due to the drink habit and the fact that prohibition made no way in the United Kingdom. Britain, he argued, was down and out because of indulgence in alcohol when America stepped in to help her. Such an argument scarcely needs refutation. It is only necessary to point to what Britain has accomplished during the four years of war, and to the fact that when the great advance of August began she was never stronger, in order to demonstrate that the admitted evils wrought by alcohol are exaggerated to the point of absurdity.

We have never come across anybody who took Mr. Mott's arguments seriously, and they were so evidently the fruit of an unbalanced imagina-

American Red Cross Nurse Aids British Wounded



Mrs. Hammond, of the American Red Cross in France, serving water to wounded British Tommies on the platform of a railroad station where the wounded were waiting for transportation to the rear.

tion that it never occurred to us to controvert them. Surely the Allied cause must be in a sad way if it cannot withstand the illumination of the Searchlight. We regard the deportation as a mistake and calculated to defeat the objects aimed at. It is an attack on free speech just as much to be deprecated as the press prosecutions in Japan. Personally, Mr. Mott can scarcely complain. His writings show that if he had the power he would silence everybody who opposes his fanatical views on the question of alcohol, just as he would intern everybody who had a drop of German blood in his veins, who enjoyed German music, or who dared to read or speak the German language. He cannot protest when the treatment he advocates for others is directed against himself. The engineer is hoist with his own petard. But this does not affect the principle. Free speech and free publication have their perils, but there is more danger to the public weal in a policy of suppression.

The deportation is the more unfortunate because it comes at a time when press prosecutions in Japan have shown a tendency to increase. We have repeatedly drawn attention to the case of Mr. Tagawa, who, for a moderate criticism of the Genro and what he held to be the invasion of the Imperial prerogative, was sentenced to a heavy term of imprisonment. During the last few years the number of cases of prosecutions for *les-majesté* has materially increased. Historical publications in which there is reference to the Imperial family or ancestors are scanned by the police with the object of detecting, not disloyalty, but lack of respect or reverence for the Imperial line. Even the writings of foreigners resident abroad which may incidentally refer to the Emperor or the Imperial family can only be reproduced in this country after the greatest care has been exercised that they contain no criticism that would appear to be the most distant re-



4TH FRENCH GOVERNMENT

4% WAR LOAN 1918

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Subscriptions will be taken at all branches of the

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK

Facilities granted on application.

Loans granted in gold and silver currencies.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)										Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Past R.	3rd & 4th	Past R.	Local	Past R.	Local	Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Past R.	3rd & 4th	Past R.	Local	Past R.	Local	Express R.S.	
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.05	8.10	9.40	12.40	15.55	17.15	20.00		PEKING	dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.85	..	..
SOONHWA	dep.	9.41	11.25	12.20	15.10	18.20	20.00	22.00		TIENTSIN	arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40	..	..
WUSIH	dep.	10.21	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	21.10		CENTRAL	dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	..	..
CHANGCHOW	dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.98	21.25	21.25		TSINANFU	dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	..	..
TAIWAN	dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.98	21.25	21.25		PUKOW	arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.58	..	..
CHINKIANG	dep.	9.16	12.93	14.45	17.17	19.22	21.25	21.25											
NANKING	arr.	11.19	14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..									

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woo Sung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)										Shanghai North to Woo Sung Forts—Down										
WOOSUNG	PORTS	Arr.	8.10	10.40	12.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.85	SHANGHAI	PORTS	Arr.	8.10	7.80	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.80	17.20	
WOO-SUAN	Arr.	7.17	8.27	11.17	13.42	16.07	18.47	20.37	21.87	KLINGWAN	Arr.	8.21	7.41	10.18	12.98	14.11	15.41	17.41	18.11	
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	7.85	8.45	11.35	13.80	15.18	18.85	19.40	20.30	22.05	FOOTS	arr.	8.45	8.05	10.18	12.00	14.95	16.05	18.45	21.80

'Shanghai' At Drury Lane Theater, London

(From our London Correspondent).
London, September 19.—With the production of this sumptuous spectacular operette, we poor mortals living in dreary old London, were translated for a few hours to your charming and all-inviting city, Drury Lane has surpassed itself this time. The constant changing of scenes, to mention but a few, depicting life in a street of Shanghai, life aboard a Chinese junk, a Buddhist Temple, and finally as a feast of color, the Temple of the Green Jade God passed before our eyes, and we envied you and wondered if Shanghai is really so beautiful as we saw her.

The cast is made up of stars of the first magnitude. The lover, Kin Foo, is that well-known favorite, Mr. Harry Dearth, whom all "Easterners" will recognise and treasure for his gramophone reproductions. Miss Blanche Tomlin, the heroine, "Sen Sen," has a charm entirely her own, and both in her principal songs and duets, with her noble lover, she won the complete sympathy of the audience. Mr. Alfred Lester most famous of London comedians as a Hoo Doo.

The story briefly is as follows: Wong Ho is a Chinese philosopher whose daughter, Sen Sen, is about to marry a Chinese noble named Kin Foo. Now Kin Foo is one who is possessed of much wealth, and who has led a life of ease and luxury.

Wong Ho contends that a person

who has never known trouble can never appreciate the happiness which marriage with Sen Sen should bring him. Wong Ho therefore seeks some means by which he can bring trouble upon Kin Foo, and falls in with a poor tramp named Hu Du. Hu Du is a Jonah, a Hoo Doo, or unlucky man, always on the tramp, always out of a job. Wong Ho conceives the idea of attaching Hu Du to his future son-in-law as body-servant, and so gives Kin Foo a taste of unhappiness before his marriage, with results which are partly tragic and mostly comic.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 16, 1918.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.

@ 5/- = Tls. 4.00

@ exch. 73.1 = Mex. \$14.47

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,

@ 11.9 = Tls. 84.03

@ 73.1 = Mex. \$14.95

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: .72.8

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 258

Copper Cash per tael 1808

Native Interest Tls. .30

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 481d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Ex. Paris on London .. Fr. 26.04

Ex. N. Y. on London ... T.T. \$4.76

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 5/-

London Demand 5/-

India T.T. 73

Paris T.T. 650

Paris Demand 652

New York T.T. 119

New York Demand 1191

Hongkong T.T. 66

Japan T.T. 451

Batavia T.T. 2778

Singapore T.T. 462

Banks Buying Rates

London Demand 5/1

London 4 m/s. Cds. 7/2

London 4 m/s. Docy. 5/2

London 6 m/s. Cds. 5/3

London 6 m/s. Docy. 5/3

Paris 4 m/s. 681

New York o/d Docy. 1208

New York 4 m/s. 1238

Roubles Exchange
Today Bank Selling Rate
For Roubles

Roubles 975 = Tls. 100

Roubles 100 = Mex. \$14.00

Customs House Exchange Rates For November

HK. Tls. 3.4f @ 5/12 \$1

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

1 @ 674 France. 7.51

0.73 @ 1221 Gold. \$1

1 @ 443 Yen. 2.48

1 @ 15 Rupees. 4.30

1 @ — Roubles —

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

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Seven minutes from Bund by tram.
Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZER & CO.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, November 8.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly report:

Our market has been active throughout the week, although there is a good deal of indecision in evidence regarding the effect of a sudden peace. Investment stocks particularly are in demand, and Hongkong Bank shares in particular have been largely dealt in, in anticipation of a heavy fall in Exchange.

Hongkong market has steered a very erratic course particularly in Shanghai Docks. At the close the market appears to be dull with no very decided tendency either way.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks as indicated above have been largely dealt in the price having risen from \$715 to \$750 in anticipation of business in Exchange but whether the price has discounted any fall in Exchange which may be reasonably expected, remains to be seen.

Marine Insurance—Conditions have again come to business at \$380 and Unions have advanced to \$325. North Chinas are quiet at Tls. 1262.

Fire Insurances—China Fire are in request at \$154 and Hongkong Pines have been dealt at \$240.

Shipping—Douglas have continued their rise and a fair business has been done at \$90 for December, the cash market being scarce of stock. Steamboats have buyers at \$23, the market being firm at the rate.

Preferred Indos are wanted at \$29 ex dividend, and Deferred Indos have come to business at \$160 for cash. Shells have again advanced and 130/- is offered with little or no business passing. Star Ferries have had a very sharp rise, as high as \$38 having been done for

cash but at the close, the market is weaker at the rate.

Refineries—China Sugars continue in request at \$343 and Malabones are a quiet market at \$39.

Oils and Mining—Raubs are offering at \$240. Ursis have buyers at \$35/-, Tronos are wanted at \$35/- and Kallans at 47/- Langkats are a weaker market, Shanghai quoting Tls. 120 for December.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns—Kowloon Wharves firmed up in the beginning of the week and as high as \$104 was done for January. At the close the market is a little easier with business done at \$102 for December and \$103 for January.

Hongkong Docks advanced to a buying rate of \$165 but have since weakened somewhat and business has been put through at \$164 for December and \$162 for January. The Hongkong Docks closed last week at Tls. 152 for December and Tls. 148 for cash.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. a.s. Paul Lecat will leave the French Mail Jetty at 9 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. a.s. Siberia Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. a.s. Kioe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Sunday, November 18, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the C.M. a.s. China Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Centrals are in strong demand at \$100. Hotels could be placed at \$90 and Lands at \$97. Humphreys have come to business at \$78 whilst Kowloon Lands at \$32 and West Points at \$71 also have buyers.

Cotton Mills.—The following are the latest quotations from Shanghai:

Ewos Tls. 200 buyers.

Shanghai Cottons Tls. 143 buyers.

Kunyangs Tls. 8.25 buyers.

Orientals Tls. 61 buyers.

Electric Companies—Hongkong

Electricities are offering at \$63. China

Light could be placed at \$63 and Hongkong Trams at \$7.15.

Miscellaneous—China Borneos

have buyers at \$111. Star Farms

have changed hands at \$26 and Ropes at \$31. Providents have been

done at \$73 and \$8. Cements have

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Eu.
Today Manila and Hongkong...	Colombia	11.00					9.2
Manila Direct ... do	do	10.2	18.00	..	..	..	10.0
River Ports ... do	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	
N'saki, Kobe, Y'mama, Canada	Direct	6.0	..	10.00	..	..	15.31
Hongkong, S. & Europe	Paul Lecat	16.00	..	..	..	..
Frances and Canton	Wentow	16.00	8.00	..	..	..	11.9
India, Colom, India & E. Pr.	Wentow	1.00	7.00	..	..	..	21.1
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	1.00	7	..	..	..
Peking and Tsin (Every day)	Frain	..	7.0	..	..	..	17.0
Tsin (Daily except Sunday)	Frain	..	15.00	..	..	..
Tankow ... do	do	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wingko ... do	do	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow France, Europe, etc ...	Paul Lecat	21.00	..	..	..	91.00	
Welshaw and Chefoo ...	Tranq & Tungchow	11.00	11.00	..	..	..	10.30
Wentow and Hongkong	do	8.00	..	..	..	..
Tranq, S. Ports, A. S., Sarsas, Ceylon, India & E. Pr. v. Suez	do	17.30	..	..	..	..
Monday, November 18.	do	..	..	..	..	..
Tankow ... do	Singan	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	91.00
River Ports ... do	Tranq & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	91.00
Foochow ... do	Haean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tuesday, November 19.	do	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Siberia maru	14.00	14.00	..	..	..	14.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via U. A.	do	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.81
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Siberia maru	14.00	..	..	..	..	14.81
Welshaw and Chefoo ... do	Singan	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, Nov. 20.	do	..	..	..	..	..

† Ordinary mail will close at the registered at 5 p.m. on previous day and

French Post Office at 8 a.m. Registered post Friday, November 15.

A Registration 5 p.m. on previous day.

B Registration 6 p.m., money orders and parcel post 5 p.m. on previous day.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 2:30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 2 p.m.

E Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11:30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11:30 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. apd for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Mms	Commander
WTW	Oct. 10	Snipe	Br. g.b.					
M.M.B.	Oct. 10	Villalobos	Am. g.b.					
W.T.W.	Oct. 10	Nightingale	Br. g.b.					
PROBI	Oct. 18	Sel Caboto	Br. g.b.					
SP.C.	Oct. 22	Klang	Chi. g.b.					
		Litchuan						

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1855.

Capital \$2,100,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders 1,200,000

Head Office: 33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.**Court of Directors:** Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Duncan Carmichael, T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevills Gooschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Henry Alexander Wallace, Esq.

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bankers:

Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Illoko Puket

Bangkok Ipol Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Sourabaya

Delhi Manila Taiping (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower Burma)

Hankow New York Burma)

Hongkong Peking Tientsin Yokohama

Penang

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.

Manager.

Subscriptions for the

VICTORY FRENCH WAR LOAN

received by

Banque de l'Indo-Chine

29 The Bund

at preferential exchange facilities granted on application

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i.e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1918.

President, Andre Berthelot. General Manager, A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Banches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yenanfu.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.

London City & Midland Bank Ltd.

In New York: Redmond & Co.

In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana

Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts. Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION.

Manager.

1 French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
 Sterling £1,500,000 £ 2m. \$15,000,000
 Silver 19,500,000

\$34,500,000

Branches of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman,

G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy

Chairman.

A. H. Compton Esq.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell,

C. S. Gubbay Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Parr Esq.

W. L. Patten Esq.

J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hong Kong - N. J. Stare.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Penang

Bangkok Johore Rangoon

Batavia Kobe Saigon

Bombay Kuala-Lumpur S. Francisco

Calcutta London Shanghai

Canton Lyons Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Sourabaya

Delhi Manila Taiping (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower Burma)

Hankow New York Yokohama

Hongkong Penang

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$80,000,000.00**Paid-Up Capital** \$12,379,800**Reserve Fund** \$1,288,552.60**Special Reserve Fund** \$1,588,932.65

\$34,500,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking Talyuan Shanghai

Tientsin Kialong Hankow

Antung Amoy Ichang

Dairen Hangchow Nanchang

Hankow Ningpo Kiukiang

Newchwang Nanking Foochow

Harbin Chinkiang Amoy

Kirin Hsuehchow Canton

Tainan Soochow Hongkong

Chefoo Wusih Swatow

Tsingtau Yangchow Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Account and Dollar Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, 1st Nov. 1918.

West Indian and Central American Branches:

Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.

Republic of Colombia: Medellin.

Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.

Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genda, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold.

Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, MANAGER.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

35 Szechen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, MANAGER.

Y. M. CHIEN, SUB-MANAGER.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING

55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,713,000

H. T. S. Green, President & General Manager.

London Office: 38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office: 222 Montgomery Street.

For Eastern Branches.

China: Shanghai, Feling, Tientsin,

Hongkong, Canton, Canton.

Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.

Philippines: Manila, Cebu.

India: Bombay, Calcutta.

Straits Settlements: Singapore,

Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay Howrah Madras

Calcutta Palembang Tebing-Tinggi

Cheribon Pekalongan Tegal

Djember Penang Telok-Batong

Djokjakarta Pontianak Tjilatap

Hongkong Rangoon Weltevreden

Kota-Rajja Semarang Langsa

Makassar Singapore

Medan

London Bankers: London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

Bandjermasina Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tebing-Tinggi

Cirebon Pekalongan Tegal

Djember Penang Telok-Batong

Djokjakarta Pontianak Tjilatap

Hongkong Rangoon Weltevreden

Kota-Rajja Semarang Langsa

Makassar Soerabaya

Medan

London Bankers: National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Nov. 19 —	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Nov. 24 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Nov. 25 —	Tacoma, etc.	China	Amer. M. S. Co.
Nov. 26 —	San Francisco	Altai Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Nov. 27 —	Seattle, etc.	Toku Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Dec. 7 —	San Francisco	Suez Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 1 —	Vancouver	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 17 —	Tacoma, etc.	Bessemer	Br. R. D. & Co.
Dec. 21 —	Seattle, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Jan. 12 —	San Francisco	Fushimi Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Jan. —	Vancouver	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
		Melville Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov. 16 —	Moto, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 19 —	N'nsaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamagata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 20 —	Moto, Kobe & Osaka	Kishima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 22 —	Moto, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 23 —	Moto, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 27 —	Moto, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 29 —	N'nsaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 29 —	Nagasaki	Simbuk	Rus. R.V.P.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov. 17 —	Port Said, etc.	Paul Lecat	Fr. M.M.
London, etc.	Aki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
London, etc.	Egaga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov. 16 9.00* Ningpo	Holhoo	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 16 4.30 Ningpo	Kiangtien	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 16 — Hongkong & Manila	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 17 9.00* Swatow	Wichita	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 18 4.00 Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 18 4.30 Ningpo	Hain Ninghsao	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 19 — Foshow	Haeen	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 19 D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Singan	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 21 D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'lon	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 22 — Hongkong & Manila	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov. 16 — Chefoo & Tientsin	Hainfeng	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 17 noon W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungshao	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 19 noon Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 19 3.00 W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shingching	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 19 — Newchow	Fuching	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 19 21.00* W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shunting	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 22 1.00 Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 29 4.00 Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus. R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov. 16 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 16 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 17 noon W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Hwahwa	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 19 noon Dairen	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 19 3.00 W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Taih Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Nov. 19 — Newchow	Kiansyang Maru	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 19 21.00* W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tuckwo	Jap. N. K. K.
Nov. 22 1.00 Tsingtao & Dairen	Ngankin	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 29 4.00 Vladivostock	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
	Tungting	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Nov. 15 — Ningpo	Hain Peking	Chi. B. & S.	
Nov. 15 — Ningpo	Hain Ninghsao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.	
Nov. 15 — Hankow	Shihduoka Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Nov. 15 — Hankow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.	
Nov. 15 — Hankow	Shingching	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 15 — Hankow	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
Nov. 15 — Hankow	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Nov. 15 — Swatow	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 15 — Swatow	Koun Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	
Nov. 15 — Japan	Toko Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	
Nov. 15 — Ningpo	Toko Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Nov. 15 —	N'nsaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 15 — London, etc.		Shihduoka Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 15 — Foochow		Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 15 — 9.00* Swatow & Hongkong		Kaifong	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 15 — 12.00* Vladivostock		Tungshao	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 15 — 7.30* Tsingtao & Dairen		Simbirsk	Rus. R.V.F.
Nov. 15 — M.N. Hankow, etc.		Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 15 — M.N. Hankow, etc.		Sutwo	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 15 — M.N. Hankow, etc.		Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 15 — M.N. Hankow, etc.		Tafoo Maru	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 15 — Ningpo		Hain Peking	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
Nov. 15 — Ningpo		Hain Ninghsao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. T. Kestie, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, November 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. (Passengers Telephone No. 240.) (Freight Telephone No. 250.)

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meinholt, will leave on Saturday, November 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on the French Bund on Wednesday, November 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Klangyang, Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.S. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Taise Maru, Captain G. Kavamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, November 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kaitwo, tons 2,564, Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, November 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. (Passenger Telephone No. 240.) (Freight Telephone No. 250.)

For Southern Ports

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Holhoo, Captain F. M. Dillon, will leave on Saturday, November 16, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S.S. Siberia Maru, 20,000 tons Captain Y. Makii, will be despatched on Tuesday, November 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Custom's Jetty at 4 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund Telephone Central No. 4234 and 4235.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA *Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.* Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Alteration)

FOR SOUTH AMERICA (Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires) via Hong Kong, Singapore, Durban and Capetown.

ALTAI MARU ... (15,000 tons) Capt. S. Yamane Beginning of Dec. FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoima, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.

AFRICA MARU ... (15,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Nov. 30 Dec. 1 FOR HONGKONG

MEXICO MARU ... (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiyama Dec. 4 Dec. 5 FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU ... (3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Nov. 22 Nov. 24 FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keeling and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU ... (5,200 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Nov. 22 Nov. 24 The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai

For freight, passage and further information please apply to H. SHIMAMURA, Manager. OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235. Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI

The steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding sailings, Passage Rates etc. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPIING GAZETTE" obtainable from the under-signed, or from the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)EUROPEAN LINE
For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool).

	Tons
KAGA MARU	12,500
AKI MARU	12,500

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Nov. 29
FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Iriwasa, Dec. 17SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)
CHIKUGO MARU 5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi, Nov. 22
YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, Nov. 18.
KOKURA MARU 5,000 Capt. G. Ohta, Nov. 25MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE
YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. S. Takano, Nov. 23
OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Nov. 27
KUMANO MARU 9,000 Capt. S. Saito, Nov. 30KOBE TO SEATTLE
ATSUTA MARU 18,000 Capt. K. Inatsu, Nov. 25
FOR JAPAN
YOKOHAMA MARU ... 12,500 Capt. N. Okamoto Nov. 21FOR HONGKONG
KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. Y. Totsawa, Dec. 6
KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. Y. Totsawa, March 6FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG
FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Nov. 22AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).
KITANO MARU 18,000 Nov. 20
TANGO MARU 14,000 Dec. —
NOKKO MARU 10,000 JanuaryCALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korea ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yuseen, Shanghai.**SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY**

Finest Climate and Best Holiday Resorts in the Far East.

Yamato Hotel, Dairen.—Finest hotel in the Far East. Cleanest city in the Orient. Capital centre for holiday trips.

Yamato Hotel, Hoshigaura.—Seaside hotel at the Hoshigaura (Star Beach) Holiday Resort. Golf, tennis, bathing, and boating facilities. Dairen, 5 miles distant, is connected by motor-car and carriage road and electric tramway.

Yamato Hotel, Port Arthur.—Coolest and healthiest place in the Far East, close to the famous landlocked harbor, and surrounded with magnificent scenery. Miles of charming walks and drives, historic battlefields and ruined and dismantled forts. Two miles from Ogondai (Golden Beach) Holiday Resort.

Yamato Hotel, Mukden.—Adjoining S.M.R. station. Only hotel for visitors to the ancient capital of China, famous for its Imperial Palaces and Tombs and relics of fast disappearing Old China.

Yamato Hotel, Changchun.—Close to S.M.R. station, where the South Manchuria, Chinese Eastern, and Kirin-Changchun Railways meet.

Chosen Hotel, Seoul.—Luxurious hotel in the capital of Korea.

Station Hotel, Fusan.—For visitors entering or leaving Korea by sea.

Station Hotel, Shingishu.—For Antung on opposite bank of River Yalu.

Kongosan Hotel, Onseiri.—For tourists and visitors to the famous Diamond Mountain in Korea, rivalling Switzerland in scenery.

All on Foreign lines under direct management of the S.M.R. Co.

For terms and literature, apply to the manager severally, or to the Superintendent, Hotel Section.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI

to

VANCOUVER
SAILINGSS.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR" ... NOVEMBER
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" ... NOVEMBER
S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR" ... DECEMBER
S.S. "MELVILLE DOLLAR" ... JANUARY

Through Railway Bills of Lading Issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc.
apply to**THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY**Union Building, Canton Road
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2303.**SERVIANS DENOUNCE
BULGARS FOR PILLAGE**Whole Country Denuded Of
Everything Since Armistice Was Signed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Corfu, November 13.—The Servians officially denounce the Bulgarians for systematic wholesale pillaging in Servian territory since the conclusion of the armistice. The whole country has been absolutely denuded of all livestock and provisions. Everything transportable has been carried off, including the inhabitants' clothing.

**HIGH PRICES CAUSING
UNREST IN SIBERIA**Government Excise On Sugar
And Tea May Bring Its
Downfall

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, November 15.—Recently the heavy excise imposed on sugar and tea and the creation of a government sugar monopoly has raised the prices of those commodities very excessively and made them almost inaccessible to the masses. Very grave dissatisfaction is growing in all circles and may render the position of the new government precarious while, moreover, such an economic policy gives rise to a suspicion that the Government is actuated by a desire to raise revenue from the supplies the Allies contemplate furnishing.

The local exchange today despatched a strong protest to the Government at Omsk against the excise monopoly as detrimental to the best interests of the state.

News Briefies

A meeting of creditors of the See Kee Rubber Estates, Ltd., in liquidation, will be held December 10 at 4:30 p.m. at 44 Szechuan Road.

The Advertising Club of China will meet Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock at the Carlton Cafe. Plans for increasing activity in the advertising field in China will be formulated at the meeting.

Action for recovery of Taels 170, alleged to be due plaintiff for work done on defendant's houses, was begun in the British Supreme Court yesterday by S. Tuck Foong against Mr. J. T. Hammond. The case was continued until November 26. Mr. J. G. Priestwood appeared for the plaintiff. Magistrate F. Alan Robinson heard the action.

Owing to November 21 being one of the days set aside for the official celebration of the Allied victory, the annual general meeting of the Kota Bahru Rubber Estates Ltd. set for that date, will be held on Monday, November 25 at 4 p.m.

Weddings

Bryan—Parker

Mr. R. T. Bryan, Jr., special United States attorney and a member of the Shanghai bar, and Miss Gladys Love Parker, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Parker, were married at the Union Church last night by Dr. R. T. Bryan, father of the groom. The ceremony was witnessed by Mr. Allen G. Loehr of the United States Consulate.

The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and greenery and the couple was married beneath a bell of chrysanthemums. Mr. V. E. Scott of the American Consulate acted as best man and the bride was attended by Miss Alva Sites. Miss Erna Loehr, dressed as Cupid, was the ringbearer and Misses Olive and Peggy Crane acted as maids of honor. The bride was tastily attired in white satin shadowed with silk lace. The bride's veil was caught with pearls.

Following the wedding a reception took place at the home of the bride's parents, 35 Carter Road. In the receiving line were the bride and groom, Dr. and Mrs. Parker, Dr. and Mrs. Bryan and Miss Catherine Bryan. The house was decorated with flowers and the garden was illuminated.

Stewart—Terhune

The marriage of Mr. Arthur David Stewart of the Standard Oil Company here and Miss Gertrude Louise Terhune, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Terhune of Dorchester, Mass., was solemnized in Yokohama, November 14, by the Rev. Eugene S. Booth. Miss Terhune and her mother arrived from America on the Colombia last week.

The groom has been with the Standard Oil Company at Shanghai for the past three years. He comes from Hopkinton, Mass.

**DECISION IS RESERVED
IN EZRA APPEAL CASE**Judges Sitting As Full Court In
Appellate Jurisdiction
Defer Action

Decision in the appeal of Mr. Ellis Ezra from his conviction of bribery by a British Supreme Court Jury was reserved yesterday by Judges Sir Haviland de Saumarez and Sir William Rees-Davies, sitting as a full court in appellate jurisdiction.

The judges announced that a written decision would be given.

**Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN—PUKOW LINE**

Notification No. 282.

Ferry Service Between Pukow and Nanking (183/5)

The public are hereby notified that this Administration, regardless of expense, has secured an up-to-date and commodious steamer, named "LING YUN," to ply between Pukow and Nanking. The vessel is thoroughly equipped with every modern facility for the comfort and safety of passengers.

The above steamer will be put on service on and from the 11th November, 1918.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, 6th November, 1918.

20100

**RUBBER ESTATE
FOR SALE**

Three hours sail from Singapore Island. Healthy district. Acreage 441. Planted 292.

1910	- - - - -	55.5	acres
1911	- - - - -	94	"
1912	- - - - -	21.5	"
1913	- - - - -	44	"
1916	- - - - -	18.5	"
1917	- - - - -	58.5	"

292 acres

Price £13,000 or nearest offer. Write to H. F. CLIFTON SMITH, Winchester House, Singapore.

20118

Business and Official Notices

The North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Fifteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 19th November, 1918, at 4:30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to 30th June last.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 8th to 19th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors

H. G. SIMMS,
Secretary and General Manager.
Shanghai, 5th November, 1918.
20027**GOLDEN TONIC
or
NERVE INVIGORATOR**

A combination of the popular Quinine and Iron Tonic, with Phosphorus. It just seems to supply the necessary stimulus that residence in the East takes out of one.

For Nervous Debility, Weakness, want of Appetite and as a general strengthener and builder up of the system.

\$1.00 a bottle

MACTAVISH AND CO., LTD.
Chemists
Opposite the GARDEN BRIDGE.

International Recreation Club

48th and 49th MEETINGS.

23rd and 30th November, 1918.
(respectively)

ENTRIES for all events close at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, 19th November, 1918, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application from the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
20141

FOR SALE

A 5 passenger, 4 cylinder Buick, self starter with complete electric accessories, used only a year, in excellent condition.

Apply to the
SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO.

NOTICE

DR. D. A. POPOVICI, specialist for diseases and operations of throat, nose and ears has resumed his consultation hours from 2-4 p.m. 103 Szechuan Road. 19650

TAKE ADVANTAGE
OF THE
HIGH EXCHANGE!Carry a Gold
Dollar AccountWIDLER & CO.
Chungking, West China.

Born 1915—Still Existing.

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY

No. 8 Kiukiang Road

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukukawa.)

Internal Medicine.

Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukukawa.)

Women's Diseases.

Confinement, Surgery,

Skin Disease.

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Business and Official Notices



INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office, 5 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai.

74th Monthly DRAWING of \$2,000
PREMIUM BONDS.

15th of November, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the bonds, the undermentioned reimbursements, of the total value of \$19,569 representing 25% of \$78,276 being premia on 6,523 bonds for the month of November, 1918, were drawn on the 15th November, 1918, at the Head Office of the Company, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai, in the presence of Mr. M. Speelman, Director, Seth Mansell & Co., Auditors, and Messrs. Soong Yuen-hsien and Tsu Tser-hur, Mrs. O. Riley, Bondholders.

The reimbursements drawn will be paid on and after the 18th November, 1918, at any of the following places:

SHANGHAI—International Savings Society, 5 Avenue Edouard VII.
TIENTSIN—International Savings Society, 45 Rue de France.

HANKOW—Messrs. Anderson, Meyer and Co., Ltd., 11 Rue d'Halot.

CANTON—Messrs. Gerin, Drevard and Cie., Shamneen.

3 Bonds at \$2,000 Each Numbered

1466, 1467, 1501

3 Bonds at \$1,000 Each Numbered

5492, 5112, 2108

3 Bonds at \$300 Each Numbered

900, 2307, 1187

3 Bonds at \$200 Each Numbered

2998, 6134, 2790

3 Bonds at \$100 Each Numbered

357, 4065, 4782

1 Bond at \$52 Numbered..... 1289

1 Bond at \$446 Numbered.... 3264

and 635 Bonds at \$100

12 930 1939 3109 4266 5255

17 950 1971 3126 4275 5274

22 954 1991 3131 4299 5293

24 962 1992 3137 4313 5311

67 970 1999 3148 4313 5312

97 973 2001 3156 4322 5368

73 978 2006 3196 4322 5370

80 981 2008 3209 4339 5378

86 991 2043 3205 4340 5385

97 996 2049 3265 4341 5394

98 1007 2059 3286 4349 5395

119 1028 2079 3309 4358 5405

130 1038 2081 3309 4358 5406

131 1043 2084 3321 4371 5415

137 1044 2087 3322 4371 5417

145 1045 2122 3389 4390 5448

151 1048 2123 3389 4403 5459

157 1072 2126 3350 4405 5464

160 1088 2142 3380 4406 5464

162 1093 2168 3384 4438 5511

183 1104 2178 3397 4438 5516

187 1105 2192 3402 4438 5521

249 1116 2219 3410 4446 5527

250 1119 2222 3414 4443 5564

251 1123 2228 3422 4450 5579

254 1126 2231 3423 4463 5636

267 1132 2241 3424 4465 5654

273 1136 2242 3425 4492 5656

281 1139 2244 3435 4507 5658

286 1148 2252 3436 4518 5659

299 1149 2256 3437 4518 5663

310 1152 2260 3534 4538 5664

319 1169 2271 3537 4541 5665

320 1181 2278 3574 4556 5676

328 1196 2286 3583 4609 5690

355 1214 2287 3606 4616 5692

356 1221 2292 3619 4613 5727

359 1224 2295 3620 4620 5729

387 1227 2302 3651 4657 5738

394 1228 2305 3664 4630 5757

401 1232 2310 3666 4631 5751

406 1234 2322 3681 4639 5786

407 1235 2338 3682 4647 5802

416 1260 2342 3694 4647 5808

537 1275 2349 3697 4687 5829

439 1271 2356 3702 4697 5835

440 1351 2379 3710 4702 5845

450 1356 2387 3720 4705 5858

467 1365 2384 3728 4707 5864

511 1369 2410 3730 4711 5866

530 1370 2416 3732 4713 5891

537 1376 2425 3743 4713 5891

542 1385 2426 3745 4754 5925

544 1391 2455 3770 4756 5927

546 1295 2464 3783 4758 5948

549 1406 2476 3783 4801 5945

553 1451 2479 3807 4810 5986

671 1467 2501 3828 4813 5983

571 1480 2504 3832 4824 6003

592 1488 2522 3835 4832 6007

594 1492 2528 3838 4844 6013

599 1504 2550 3862 4853 6028

601 1508 2561 3872 4854 6031

603 1558 2564 3879 4870 6032

606 1560 2571 3887 4875 6052

615 1569 2579 3897 4882 6056

616 1574 2582 3904 4887 6057

617 1576 2585 3905 4890 6059

618 1577 2586 3906 4893 6060

619 1581 2587 3907 4897 6108

641 1605 2621 3916 4941 6115

642 1627 2628 3927 4941 6117

645 1640 2615 3948 4973 6117

666 1641 2646 3869 4918 6136

669 1646 2650 3979 4933 6179

672 1648 2676 3981 4936 6186

673 1651 2684 3993 4990 6192

683 1652 2685 3996 4995 6218

695 1658 2686 3997 4996 6219

696 1671 2730 4013 5029 6229

704 1674 2731 4022 5028 6256

726 1683 2758 4028 5027 6259

727 1697 2769 4034 5073 6260

785 1703 2773 4091 5074 6261

759 1704 2777 4093 5075 6272

780 1711 2780 4105 5076 6278

798 1719 2784 4132 5101 6281

799 1724 2799 4151 5102 6281

804 1729 2807 4152 5109 6296

820 1735 2809 4153 5116 6311

821 1744 2834 4164 5123 6314

823 1745 2835 4166 5128 6322

848 1755 2854 4172 5137 6363

854 1756 2854 4172 5138 6363

870 1758 2888 4179 5141 6405

872 1794 2823 4181 5141 6407

874 1828 2865 4188 5151 6422

894 1844 2866 4193 5158 6434

895 1845 2895 4207 5160 6447

907 1859 2916 4213 5169 6457

909 1880 3016 4213 5169 6458

910 1891 3026 4222 5200 6459